The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,477—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 9½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12½ Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
PATNA	1780	200	J. Ayers	10th April 1879.
JAVA	1465	200	J. Pratt	8th May 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

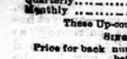
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calilingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 853 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 853 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd April 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 857 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. A. MAGENIS, on MONDAY, the 7th April 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Including Wines	Rs. 150	Without food.	Rs. 40	
Suez	260		180		90	
Port Said	280		240		120	
Jaffa	400		300		125	
Beyrout	420		320		130	
Cyprus	450		330		130	
Messina	500		340		140	
Naples	500		340		140	
Leghorn	500		340		140	
Genoa	500		340		140	
Marseilli	550		400		145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.
S.S. ACHILLE, Captain P. Forti, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143
To Piræus	,, 330	,, 255	,, 131
To Smyrna	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122
To Adria	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & N. Company,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool making it ESPECIALLY AGREEABLE in the HOT SEASON. Mr. Pinto undertakes 1 clook after Rungal ows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	380	W. Barratt	14th do.
(c) BOKHARA	2023	450	J. Orman	21st do.
— BANGALORE	2163	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(a) INDUS	3470	500	H. D. Shalland	5th May
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(c) SURAT	3141	550	W. E. Breese	19th do.
— KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(a) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
YEN-ETIA	2725	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

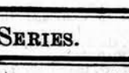
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th March 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

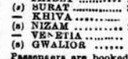
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	1st April 1879.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
ZAMBESI	2481	370	A. Symons	28th do.
TEHERAN	2349	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th March 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2993	450	W. W. Feuffman	3rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th March 1879. Superintendent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INDUS, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to our office for our inspection and counter-signature, to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the bunders.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Tyson, s.s. Indus.
Bombay, 31st March 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

15 cases foolscap papers.
5 cases biscuits by Huntley and Palmer.
100 gwts. white salts.
5 bales grey dhoties.
3 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases prints.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated and silver ware, oil paintings, &c., &c., at No. 56, Hornby Row.

On SATURDAY, the 5th April at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, 56, Hornby Row, the household furniture, &c., of W. E. Fallows, Esquire, proceeding to England. The same consists of rich plated and silver ware and the blackwood carved furniture such as tables, chairs, sideboard, chiffoniers, wardrobe presses, sofas, couches, chest of Drawers, camp cots, tea-poy, towel horse, lamps, pictures, oil paintings, carpets, &c., &c.

Also a perfectly new double cased gold watch by McCabe.

One elegant cased Photo Album.

The editorial desk of the late Mr. John Cennon.

The above will be on view 3 days previous to the sale.

Bombay, 3rd April 1879. MENESSE & Co.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the ALTAMONT, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Justice R. H. Pinhey, and the former residence of the Hon. L. R. Reid, the Acting Governor of Bombay in 1846. It is a palatial building, commanding the sea view all round and a picturesque land view of the whole Town of Bombay The accomodation is so magnificent that it is considered a royal accommodation and the compound all round is so extensive that one considers himself as if living in a castle. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received ; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

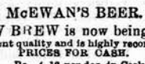
PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts	Rs. 4 12 per dos. in Casks of 4 dos.	
Pints	,, 3 0 ,,	7 dos.
Hogsheads	,, 60 0 per hhd.	,,
Kilderkins	,, 30 0 per kild.	

Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.



PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have

13 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

ENGLISH-BUILT OPEN CARRIAGE and pair of well-matched, fast-trotting GREY ARAB HORSES, with SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS.

Also, OFFICE BROUGHAM and serviceable AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,
HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
MEADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOME FOR CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN INDIA.

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE receives two or three young Children to EDUCATE in a HEALTHY and PLEASANT part of the SOUTH of ENGLAND. Terms according to age. Good reference. Apply to Mrs. J. C. YOUNG, Hursley Vicarage, Winchester, England.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

GRAND PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3-15.

THERE is one element in humanity, which no degree of austerity or self-abnegation can by any possibility eliminate or ignore ; it is the hearty affection for spectacular demonstrations, which is co-existent with the natural craving for amusement. Who shall declare that this tendency is evil. Its gratification, under proper restraint, is harmless enough—a necessity of our very being—and it must be an unnatural condition of things that compels its entire banishment from our enjoyments. The most advanced theories of Christian civilisation recognise the possibilities of reform and have left it discretionary with the laity to patronise amusements or not, as their consciences may dictate.

Pare-minded men begin to realise that the quickest way to reform the abuses that have crept into public amusements is for the good and great to patronise them, and *compel* a recognition of their claims on the part of Managers for an elevation of their standard.

I saw, twenty years ago, wherein the great obstacle to a reform lay. I stepped out boldly from my compeers, and inaugurated a plan from which I have never since deviated, namely—*To divest all my Entertainments of every feature of an immoral or objectionable tendency.* The result has invariably been the gratifying effect of seeing my patrons mostly of that quality who form a portion of the very best Classes of Society, including Clergymen and Divines.

Facts speak for themselves, and when we assert that we have a splendid, talented and complete Circus both in performers and horses, we only state facts that have been proved and acknowledged by all our patrons, the Press, and the profession. For the last twenty years we have visited almost every part of the Old and New Worlds, and have received the plaudits of millions ! of course many people coming several times, for so varied, so interesting, and so amusing is our entertainment that nobody ever tires of it. Remembering how well you patronised us, we feel determined to outdo all our former efforts, and produce an entertainment worthy of your support. Wilson's Circus has become a household word nearly all over the world to big and little.

ON EXHIBITION
in the Museum adjoining the Circus,
THE GREAT OURANG-OUTANG FAMILY.
THREE IN NUMBER.
ADMISSION—FOUR ANNAS.
Children free when accompanied by their Parents or Guardians.

THE SHOOTING GALLERY
IS NOW OPEN,
and is available by all those who wish to improve their Rifle practice.

ZENANA BOXES ! ZENANA BOXES !

A want long felt has been supplied. No less than six of these boxes are now available and can be arranged for on application at the Box Office.

"HALL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
TO SAIL 30TH INSTANT.

IT has now been arranged that this favourite steamer will sail from BOMBAY (instead of Kurrachee) on the 30th instant.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY at 3 o'clock, when the Memorial to the Government of India, which is published in another column of this newspaper, will be submitted for adoption.

J. GORDON,
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 3rd April 1879. Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, is voluntering liquidation under the supervision of the Court.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS, Official Liquidators of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in Liquidation ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION praying that the Special Resolutions passed on the 3rd and confirmed on the 21st days of July 1878 by the shareholders of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for transferring the property, effects, and assets of the said Company, to the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, might be SANCTIONED by the Court under Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act, and that such further and other relief might be granted, orders made and directions given as to this Honourable Court might seem meet, or the circumstances of the case might require, was on the 29th day of March last presented to the High Court by the Petitioners abovenamed ; and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT on the 19th day of April 1879. Any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order as prayed for should appear at the time of hearing of the said Petition by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJI,
Petitioners' Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, is voluntering liquidation under the supervision of the Court.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS, Official Liquidators of the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in Liquidation ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION praying that the Special Resolutions passed on the 3rd and confirmed on the 31st days of July 1878 by the shareholders of the said Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for transferring the property, effects, and assets of the said Company to the said New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, might be sanctioned by the Court under Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act, and that such further and other relief might be granted, orders made and directions given as to this Honourable Court might seem meet, or the circumstances of the case might require, was on the 29th day of March last presented to the High Court by the Petitioners abovenamed ; and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT on the 19th day of April 1879. Any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order as prayed for should appear at the time of hearing of the said Petition by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJI,
Petitioners' Solicitors.

ROGERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

GINGER ALE.

ACCORDING TO THE BELFAST FORMULA.

THIS most delicious aerated beverage has been only lately introduced into Bombay, and ROGERS & Co.'s will challenge comparison with any for its brilliancy and refreshingly exhilirative qualities. As with all our other aerated waters the greatest care is taken in all parts of its manufacture, pure water and pure chemicals being great essentials. No lead piping of any description is used in connection with any part of our machines, and the use of steam power enables us to bottle at an invariably equal and sufficient pressure. Price Rs. 1-8 per dozen.

EDINBURGH WHISKEY.

We have now on hand a consignment of Maclean's celebrated Edinburgh Whiskey at Rs. 23 per dozen, acknowledged by all Connoisseurs to be the finest Whiskey in Bombay.

EXTRACTS OF BEEF AND MUTTON.

Prepared by ourselves from the very best meat to be obtained, and fresh stock being constantly made, we can confidently recommend these to invalids as the purest and best to be had. Far superior to any imported.

FLUID EXTRACT OF DANDELION
AND
DANDELION TONIC.

These valuable medicines are constantly recommended by the Faculty in all cases of biliousness or disposition to Liver Complaint. We manufacture these in large quantities and have constantly fresh stock in hand. Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF BAEL FRUIT
AND
BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE,

So constantly recommended in cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, are also manufactured by us, and can be obtained fresh at any time at Re. 1 per bottle or pot.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

We prepare Cashmere, Lucknow and Colonel Skinner's Chutnies, Curry Powder, Balchow, Tapp's Sauce, &c.

BUMMALOES OR BOMBAY DUCKS.

We prepare these, ready for cooking, in large quantities and put them up in tins. They will keep for any length of time, and no curry is complete without them. Very suitable for presents to Indian friends at home. Price Re. 1 per tin.

SIZING COMPOSITION.

We supply many Mills with. Price Rs. 14 per cwt.

BOILER COMPOSITION.

For preventing the incrustation of Boiler. Rs. 28 per cwt.

MANURES.

Superphosphate and Universal Manures. Price Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 per cwt.

ROGERS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR SEVERAL REGIMENTAL MESSES, AS ALSO FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FORBES STREET, FORT, AND BYCULLA BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
AND LIGHT,
Dash dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO PASTO,
A GOOD GENUINE DINNER WINE,
Cash, dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, OLD AND DRY,
Cash, dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

DUFAUL CIE., CHATEAU DE PIERRY.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY, opposite the Custom House, beg to invite the attention of their constituents and the Public to the above celebrated Wine, of which they have just received a fresh consignment direct from Epernay.

	Per doz. Qts.		Pts.	Cash.
	Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Sillery Extra (extra	,, 28 8	,,	16	0
Chateau de Pierry	,, 29 12	,,	17	4
Ay Mousseaux, Supe	,, 32 8	,,	18	8
Royal Sillery, 1st qua	,, 39 8	,,	22	0
Vin de Cabinet (extra)	,, 44 0	,,	...	
Vin de Reserve	,, 49 0	,,	...	

CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

A SQUITH and LORD have a large and choice selection of Fine Tropical Angolas and Tweeds, suitable for wear during the hot weather. They have also a large and varied assortment of Fine French Cambric and Oxford Cloth Shirting for the Manufacture of their Celebrated Cool and Comfortable Fittings.

The prices of all goods in our Manufacturing Departments are as reasonable as those at Home, and the fit, work, and quality is in all cases guaranteed.

An inspection is politely invited.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

THE OVERLAND TRAVELLER'S KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR
COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	a.			CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	a.
24	4	* ONE STAR	in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR	Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR	Decanters	28	0
30	0	* ONE STAR	Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR	Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with... Bronze and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR	Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	0
27	8	* ONE STAR	Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
			Metallic Tublers for flasks	3	8
			Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS		28	0
30	8	*** THREE STARS	superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STAR	extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

MR. EDULJEPALLY JEE, Bora Bazaar Street
MR. JAMSTJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY JAMSJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
MR. BHICAJEE DADABOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY.

"Economical" Table Cutlery with Balance Handles.

A new article of Table Cutlery, with imperishable handles, and at a price considerably lower than any first-class Table Cutlery, hitherto manufactured. In this Cutlery the table and Dessert are in one piece from end to end, being throughout of the best steel manufactured ; the handles, as far as the shoulder, are thoroughly well plated, and being of solid manufacture there is no risk of SPLITTING, DISCOLORING, STAINING, OR INJURY IN ANY WAY, whilst in facility of cleaning and pleasantness to the touch they stand superior to all other Cutlery.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 15 0	Game or Poultry Carvers, per pair	Rs. 6 0
Dessert Knives, ,,	,, 13 0	Table Steels, each	,, 1 8
Meat Carvers, per pair	,, 7 0		

"Riveted" Through Ivory Handled Table Cutlery.

In this Cutlery the method of securing adopted is very simple, but effectual. A rivet is driven into the ivory handle, which passes from side to side, right through the tang of the blade, thus securing the latter against any chance of separation from the ivory handle.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 25 0	Meat Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	Rs. 7 8
Dessert Knives, ,,	,, 20 0		
Game Carvers [one knife and fork], per pair	,, 7 8	Table Steels each	,, 2 8

Patent Secure Ivory Handled Table Cutlery.

Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.

In this invention, the *tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured *by a screw*. It is impossible for the handles to become separated from the blades, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, of from wear and tear. The Sheffield Steel, of which the blades are manufactured, is of the very best quality, and the fine ivory handles are in the best perfect style of manufacture.

Table Knives per doz	Rs. 20 0	Game or Poultry Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	Rs. 8 0
Dessert Knives per doz	,, 16 0		
Meat Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	,, 8 0	Table Steels each	,, 2 4

PRESENTS suitable for MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork and one pair 1 inch Carving Knife and Fork with Ivory handles solid silver ferules and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver in vert fluted Morocco cases ..... The set complete Rs. 70.
The same as above with Buckhorn handles, complete in velvet line case ..... The set complete Rs. 50.
The above cutlery is of the best quality supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers and Howson, Sheffield.

PLATED WARE:
Ornamental and useful Wedding Presents.

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.

Consisting of four pieces, viz., the Cover ; the reflected Divider, which is removable at pleasure ; the Dish, which is detachable ; and the Warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful Article.

Richly Electro-Silvered on best Nickel Silver ..... Rs. 70 0

THE CAULTON CLUB SIDE DISHES.

With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish* where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life.

Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and two loose Dishes 80 0

** The Caulton Dish is exactly as described in every respect, and is richly silvered.

PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUG ; ORICE PITCHER.

Of Electro-Silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout ; it has been found by experiments, that Ice Water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary earthenware jugs. From Rs. 45 to Rs. 75 each.

SHEAFSTRAE, OR SIDE DISHES.

Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

The "St. James's" pattern, much admired for its neatness combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Per set of four Dishes, Cash from ..... each 25/ or 30 each.

VEGETABLE ROUND DISHES.

Each in four pieces as above, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Also in sets of two.

Plain Round Vegetable Dishes, with beaded mountings, matching the beautiful Dishes of the superior White Metal.

St. James's pattern, best plated and highly finished. Per set of four from ..... Rs. 225

PRESENTATION WINE AND BISCUIT TRAYS.

A new registered design, and an article of a very elegant and useful character, made of the best Electro-Silver Plate, and of the richest quality of cut glass ..... } Rs. 200 or 80 each

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2ND APRIL 1879.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 97⅛, an advance of ⅛. French Rentes at 115½, an advance of ⅛. Enfaced Rupee Paper unchanged at 74½ for Fours and 78½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce Markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged, but in Seeds a decline of 3d. per quarter is quoted in Calcutta Linseed and 6d. in Ferozepore Rapeseed.

Piece Goods in Manchester were firm, but Reuter repeats last Friday's quotations throughout. For Cotton in Liverpool a stronger feeling was again manifested. The day's sales only reached 8,000 bales, but spot quotations showed a general improvement of 1-16d., and arrivals were also 1 16d. to 3-32d. better. There is evidently a strong belief in higher prices for the staple, based on the statistical position, but the comparative dulness in Manchester prevents the upward movement having full swing and the renewed decline in the Eastern Exchanges will act as a further check. From New York yesterday's telegrams report ready Mid. Uplands as having advanced from 10¼ to 10⅝ cents, while June shipment has advanced from 10·84 to 11 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts...	9,000	9,000	10,000	6,000
Four days' do. ...	30,000	29,000	34,000	15,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,133,000	.....	3,909,000	3,725,000

Bar Silver in London has declined from 50½d. to 49½ per oz.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the rates of interest and discount.

Exchange.—The downward tendency apparent in sterling yesterday afternoon received a fresh impetus by the decline advised in Silver and rates opened at a drop of ⅛d. in Bank and 1-16d. in Private Bills. With weak accounts from Calcutta the fall continued during the day, and we close at a decline from yesterday of ⅛d. in Bank and 3-16d. to ⅛d. in Private Paper. The market is not strong even at this reduced level, and unless Council drafts go at about 1s. 7⅛d., it seems not unlikely that we may recede still further, but the position is so full of uncertainty that it is of little use attempting to forecast the course of the market more than a few hours ahead. There is nothing further known yet as to the immediate cause of the sudden fall since yesterday morning, but it seems to have its rise in an idea that the silence since Saturday last respecting the proposed 10 million loan may mean either an abandonment or modification of the proposal. To our thinking it is too early yet to come to such a conclusion, and it is very probable that we may hear something further on the subject in another day or two. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7½d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7⅞d. to 9-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 9-16d. to ⅝	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	...2·07	,,

In Gold business has been done to-day at Rs. 19-12 per tola, which is equivalent to an exchange of 1s. 7¾d. per rupee.

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1½ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is adversely affected by the decline in exchange and there have been sellers but few buyers to-day except for small pieces. We quote—Fours, Rs. 92½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½.

In the Share Market very little business is doing, and rates, as a general rule, are unchanged. Bank of Bombays remain at Rs. 670. National Bank have receded to Rs. 105. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 6. Mofussil Company Rs. 2½ per share higher. For Spinning and Weaving Co. the enquiry is limited. Bombay United have advanced Rs. 5 and Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 10, but Great Eastern are Rs. 5 lower.

Cotton.—Strong advices from Liverpool coupled with a rapid drop in exchange caused a very active demand for all grades of Cotton both ready and future delivery, and a large business has resulted at an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy. One way and another about 5,000 bales must have changed hands during the day, and at the close sellers do not seem inclined to go on until they see the effect of the rise on the up-country markets. These enhanced prices ought to bring forward supplies now if they really exist, and if no important increase is apparent in the receipts in the course of the next week or two, it will show pretty clearly that the crop is as small as some people call it. Yesterday's arrivals into Bombay were large, 11,616 bales, making 30,246 bales for the six days. Closing prices are :—

Good Ginned Broach, April	Rs. 218	per Candy.
Do. Omra, ,,	,, 205	,,
F. G. F. do ,,	,, 196	,,
G. F. ,,	,, 194	,,
Good Dholleras, May	,, 204	,,
F. G. F. do. ,,	,, 199	,,

Seeds.—Linseed continues firm at Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-11½. Rapeseed has been bought to-day at Rs. 7-5 to Rs. 7-5½ per cwt. for Yellow Gujarat.

Freights have been a trifle more active, and by steamer for Liverpool considerable engagements have been made at 22s. 9d. per ton. By sail there is no actual change, 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. ready, and 23s. 9d. to 25s. for future shipment. The s. s. Plaimmeller is reported fixed for Marseilles at 23s. 9d. per ton, payable at port of discharge.

Piece Goods continue to meet a fairly active demand in the bazaar and clearances go on at a full average rate, prices being well supported but no higher, although the drop in exchange tends to render holders a shade firmer.

Coals are firm, but in the absence of sellers no fresh business has been done to arrive.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pachamba, 700 tons, Captain G. A. Magens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 21st March, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Benvrelich, 983 tons, Captain J. R. Kidner, sailed yesterday for Aden, Marseilles, and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and 35 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Travancore, 1,172 tons, Captain W. Barrett, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Aden and Suez, brought the English Mails, and the following cargo :—52 cases beads, 150 bottles quick silver, 200 cases fruits, 10 cases metal wire, 64 boxes silver, 10 packages color and paint, 12 packages piece goods, 16 packages wine, 3 cases boots, 2 cases cigars, 65 packages papers, 12 packages glassware, 6 cases saffron, 20 packages gum, 2 bundles E terth, 49 packages cloves, 16 packages moog, 15 packages jowar, 12 bags sugar, 67 bags chora, 5 packages specie, 1 box pearl, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Travancore (s)	Barratt	Suez, Mar 21.
2	Pachumba (s)	Vegena	Calcutta, Mar 21.
,,	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Shanghai, Mar 9.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	H. M. S. Malabar	Grant	England.
,,	Centurion	Widdicome	Calcutta.
,,	Governor Wilmot	Lowe	Saint Francisco.
,,	Benverlich (s)	Kidner	Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Travancore, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Plaimmellier, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
28	Indus (s)	Shallard	Southampton. Feb 20,
,,	Blairgowrie	Dark	Bombay, Feb 19.
,,	Eugen e	Lazarini	Mauritius, Jan 29.
,,	Belgate	Plant	Mauritius, Feb 1.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 28.—Steamer Pala in, Shi s Majestic and Aliquis.
Mar. 29.—German Man-of-War Steamer Luise, Steamers Socotra, City of Mecca and Chyebassa, ship Morchantman.

PASSENGERS.

For India—Miss Brett, Mr and Mrs Edwards, 2 sons and 2 daughters, M j r W B Birch, Mrs Swayne, Mr G Craig, Mr Kendr, Dr and Mrs Grant, Mr H Crokine, Lieut Bernard, Mr T Fraser, Mr L Casella. Mr W Nightingale, Mr and Mrs Targ-tt, Mr M-surier, Mr Hill, Rev Tanzaulli, Rev Remaine, Mr Evans, Mr Gaviller, Mr Rivers Thompson, Mr Reeves, Mr Martyn, Mr Kurnonder.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
31	Navarino(s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
30	Malda (s)	Calcutta, and S P.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—3 cases soap, Shurdfally Heptools.
Orchis s 3 casks carbolic acid, Rogers and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Nepaul s—3 cases foolscap paper, Shaikahmed Noordin; 200 cases candles, Abdoolally Hyderbhoy; 300 runlets coal tar, Ewart, Latham, and Co; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, B and A Hormusjee; 13 cases portwine, 3 packages hardware and 1 case cutlery, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthakey; 1 case glassware 1 case jewellery and 6 cases cutlery, Hassum Curim.

Greenock s—10 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

William Burkett s—306 bundles and 104 bars iron, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein; 51 cases matches, John S Elmore and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macduff—600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 100 cwts beedanuts and 150 cwts myrabollams, Canjee Jethia.

Knight Companion—65 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 25 bales wool, Suddasook Luckmisaroon; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 2974 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Parshotum.

Alnwick Castle s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Jaitha Parshotum; 75 bales rags, Hunseax Wookunda; 50 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondurjee; 18 bales wool, Nundram Begrag; 101 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 50 bales wool, Tullockchund Kevulram; 16 bales wool, Byoomull Ramchund; 20 bales wool, Tillocmull Chimondass; 45 bales hemp, Khutsow Mathra; 65 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 31 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondurjee; 75 bales hemp, Jeevraj Gomuldass Mathra; 201 bales wool, Nursee Khutsow; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 cwts bones, Natha Esaa.

Clandon s—834 cwts rumbahuldee, Canjee Malljee; 169 cwts nuxvomica and 340 cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraj; 186 bales wool and 89 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 40 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 272 cwts shaver, Bhanjee Purshotam and Co; 18 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 3 0 cwts bones, Natha Esaa; 1,000 cwts castor seed, Wallace and Co; 600 cwts bones, Ahmed Ally; 80 bales wool, Hetsoedass Hurmokroy; 100 bales cotton waste, Tookeesa Jewraj; 75 bales cotton waste, Dhunjie Poonaa.

Celia s—48 bales wool, Jaithanund Chellaram; 101 bales wool, Gokuldass Tonlseedass.

Branksome Hall s—140 cwts bones, Hudson and Co; 4,000 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.

Raphael, 154½ cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nepaul s—2 bales carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 6 bales carpets and 14½ cwts raffi wer, Khuilanbhoy Dams; 30 cwts B hides, Abdoola Mahamed; 8 bales skins and 2 bales hides, P Nunsey Jeejee and Co; 119 cwts sting r, J hn Campbell and Co; 27 cases mother of P shells, Dawoodbhoy Hasaum; 11 cases mother of P shells, Manuck Luckmsey; 21 cases mother of P shells, Hazabai y Allyraxe; 110 cwts dry dates, Abdoola Joosub; 20 cases mother of P shells, Allimahamed Hassum.

Contest—400 cwts bones, Ahmed Ally.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Eagleranville, 1,400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Cumberland, 2,450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Elpis s—350 cwts rapeseed, Vinay and Co; 500 bales cotton, A Blaschreck and Co; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 60 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

H H McGillvery, 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

F A U K on Corp-nant.

Timmore, 6,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eclipse s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 156 cwts bones, Allymahamed Hasaum.

Travance res—704 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

Plaimmeller s—8,4?0 cwts teelseed, and 2,812½ cwts castor seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lumley Castle s—210 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, E Spinno and Co.

Trancncore s—220 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lumby Castle s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Travancore s—333 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goa s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 1.

Day, Lieut, R E, on leave, from Simla.
Smith, Capt, R A, on furlough, from Aurungabad.
Turton, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Corbett, 2nd Lieut, 2 13th Regt, on duty, from England.
Barthlot, 2nd Lieut, 2nd Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Mockler, 2nd Lieut, 16th Foot, on duty, from England.
Money, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Mullins, Col, R E, from leave, from England.
Goldie, Major, 10th Madras N I, from furlough, from England.
Fenton, Lieut, R Survey, on leave, from Dharwar.

April 2.

Beadford, Surg, on duty, from Deolalee.
Browne, Surg, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—April 2.

Selby, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Allen, Captain, 2 15th Regt, from leave, to Baroda.
Hills, Lieut Col, R E, on leave, to Poona.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd April 1879.

1 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Regiment and posted to Companies as follows :—

No.	894	Volunteer	F A Simpson, G Company.
,,	895	,,	T Gardner, Do.
,,	896	,,	J Slator, Do.
,,	897	,,	T Coster, H Company.
,,	898	,,	C Dudley, Do.
,,	899	,,	A Williamson, Do.
,,	900	,,	R Royal, Do.
,,	901	,,	B Hargo, Do.
,,	902	,,	J Rozario, Do.
,,	903	,,	E Rees, Do.
,,	904	,,	I DeMello, Do.
,,	905	,,	J DeMello, Do.
,,	906	,,	John Rozario, Do.
,,	907	,,	M Amor, Do.
,,	908	,,	F Baptist, Do.
,,	909	,,	D Andrew, Do.
,,	910	,,	B Desilva, Do.
,,	911	,,	J Correa, Do.
,,	893	,,	S A Montiro (Band), E Company.
,,	892	,,	A S Mull, Do.

2 The monthly Regimental Committee that assembled last evening will meet again on Tuesday, 8th instant, at 5-15 P.M., at Head Quarters.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

A COLLECTION OF

LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

Price—Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6-8;
Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING :

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875,

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1879.

M. MOWAT, Esquire,
Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—As the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council appointed to report on the New Port Trust Bill propose to insert in that Bill the sum of "80 lacs" as being available for the purchase by Government of the Private Fore-hore Properties, we the undersigned Members of the Chamber hereby request you to call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Chamber for the purpose of protesting against the purchase of these properties being made on behalf of the trade of the port at any higher price than the sum of "75 lacs" already named by the Chamber in their recommendation to Government.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,
GADDUM & Co.
LYON & Co.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
LANG, MOIR & Co.
KNOOP & Co.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
And ten others.

In accordance with the foregoing Requisition, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber is hereby convened for THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April 1879, at 3 o'clock p.m.

J. GORDON, Secretary. M. MOWAT, Chairman.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1879.

The state of affairs in Egypt is still exceedingly embarrassing to the French and English Governments, which have interfered in the administration of the country up to a certain point to suit their own convenience and the interests of European bondholders, and are now anxious not to move a step further. The inexorable logic of events, however, must keep them from standing still. The control of the Egyptian finances, which they have claimed, cannot be assured to them unless they seize all power in the country, military as well as political. A shrewd correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on the recent *émeute* at Alexandria and the fall of Nubar Pasha, says :—"The country does not "know whom to turn to, the Viceroy or the "Ministry. The latter have no real power, "the former is the centre of uncessing intrigue "and opposition. Sooner or later either the "Viceroy will have to be cleared out, or re-"admitted to power. In the latter case, of "course, all the better class of European "functionaries will make their bow and "go. A spark falling on the present inflammable state of men's minds might set all in "a blaze; and sparks are not wanting." The accuracy of this prophecy has been established by another serious military insurrection in Egypt, news of which reached us by the Mail yesterday. About three weeks ago, a large body of troops, headed by their officers, mutinied at Cairo, clamouring for arrears of pay, and, after burning a part of the city, attacked the Khedive's palace and were only appeased by promises which the prince has not the power to fulfil. England and France, relying on their prestige, are foolishly attempting to set up in Egypt, without the help of foreign troops, a *régime* of financial retrenchment and even-handed justice which is most hateful to the administrative and military classes of the country; and it is greatly to be feared that the much vaunted reforms introduced by Mr. Rivers Wilson and his colleagues will end in some frightful catastrophe unless they be speedily enforced by the intelligible arguments which an Anglo-French army of occupation alone could address to the Pashas.

The division on Sir Charles Dilke's motion about the Zulu war has been immediately followed by an official repudiation of aggressive designs against the Burmans, and we are glad to observe that the Government of India has issued a reassuring but very necessary statement explaining the policy it means to pursue with regard to the present critical position. The speculations of ill-informed newspaper correspondents had begun to raise a feeling of alarm in the public mind, both in India and at home, lest Lord Lytton might have in contemplation a fresh extension of the new imperial policy. The statement now authoritatively made at Rangoon will, however, dissipate all such apprehensions as groundless. As to what has been already done, few, we think, will deny that the precautionary measures referred to were urgently called for, and still less will it be questioned that the Government was only doing its duty in remonstrating against the horrible barbarities that were being perpetrated at Mandalay. No Government worthy to be called civilized could tolerate that such scenes should be enacted in its neighbourhood with impunity; to do so, would be to shirk the responsibilities our position in Asia entail upon us. We trust, therefore, that there will be no attempt to hamper Lord Lytton in carrying out the manly and statesmanlike policy he has adopted. Now that he has taken the public into his confidence, we may await without impatience, the result of an attitude which is well described as being that of repose and defence.

We have received by this Mail a copy of the new Mail contract to come in force on the 1st of February 1880, and to last until the 31st January 1888. The stipulations of former contracts are mostly repeated, with the exception of the following articles, which more closely interest the Indian public :—

9. All mails conveyed from Brindisi to Bombay in pursuance of this Agreement shall be conveyed by the Company from Brindisi to Alexandria and from Suez to Bombay and the voyage from Suez to Bombay shall be completed in 368 hours from the commencement of the voyage from Brindisi to Alexandria and the said period of 368 hours shall include 17 hours for the conveyance of such mails by land from Alexandria to Suez and 6 hours for the stoppage at Aden of the vessel by which the same shall be conveyed from Suez to Bombay.

10. All mails conveyed from Bombay to Brindisi in pursuance of this Agreement shall be conveyed by the Company from Bombay to Suez and from Alexandria to Brindisi and the voyage from Alexandria to Brindisi shall be completed in 423 hours (during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon) and in 375 hours at all other times from the commencement of the voyage from Bombay to Suez and the said periods of 423 hours and 375 hours shall include 6 hours for the stoppage at Aden of the vessel by which the same shall be conveyed from Bombay to Suez and 24 hours for the conveyance of such mails by land from Suez to Alexandria.

The mails leave London every Friday evening, so that, allowing for the two days and eight hours occupied in traversing the distance between London and Brindisi, they should, under the above conditions, arrive in Bombay on Tuesday afternoons, the whole distance being performed in a few hours short of eighteen days—that is, in about two days less time than is allowed under the present contract. During the south-west monsoon it will be possible to reach London in exactly twenty days after leaving Bombay, while in ordinary times the journey will only occupy seventeen days. An average speed of 11 knots an hour is to be maintained between Brindisi and Alexandria as well as between Suez and Bombay, seventeen hours being provided for the conveyance of the mails across the Isthmus of Suez.

An incident in connection with the late despatch of troops for the Cape marks a serious blot in our military system, and one which has often been brought to notice, though it does not appear to present itself to the military authorities in as serious a light as it does to the majority of the officers in the service and the outside public at large. It appears that when the recent disaster at Isandula forced the Government to send reinforcements without a moment's delay, the 17th Lancers was one of the cavalry regiments selected to go. This regiment is commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Gonne, who was lately shot by accident at ball practice by one of the officers of his regiment. On Lieutenant Colonel Gonne being placed upon the sick list, the command of the regiment naturally devolved on Major Boulderson, the next senior officer. When the regiment was ordered on field service, the authorities appear suddenly to have made up their minds that Major Boulderson was not fit to carry on the duties, and accordingly took the very unusual step of bringing in Lieutenant Colonel Lane, who had retired from the regiment some months previously on half pay and of reinstating him in a position to which he had no claim whatever, his return to which, was, moreover, a gross injustice to every officer in the regiment. It has been argued by the supporters of the Government that they deserve credit rather than otherwise for the step they have taken, inasmuch as they could not have allowed an incompetent officer to go out in charge of the regiment. We cannot look at the matter in this light, though, we are of course aware, that incompetent men have no business to be at the heads of regiments, whether on field service or during the time of peace. The question is, not merely whether Major Boulderson was or was not fit to succeed Lieut.-Colonel Gonne. Other and far more important issues appear to us to be at stake, and most people will naturally inquire how it was that, if he was not fit, the discovery was not made before he was promoted to the important position of regimental major, and whether it was fair to bring in an officer from half pay over the heads of every officer in the regiment; and furthermore, whether it was, under the circumstances, wise to allow Major Boulderson to accompany his regiment to the Cape? On looking over the Army List, we observe that Major Boulderson entered the army in 1856; and that he is a Staff College man. We should certainly have thought that the authorities ought to have known something of his qualifications after so long a period of service; and yet, apparently, they only found out whether he was fit or not at the last moment; otherwise, how was it that he was promoted to major, a position from which he might any day succeed suddenly to the command of his regiment?

The astonishing mistake displayed in this case shows clearly enough how defective the present system is, and how necessary it is that the competence of the senior officers should be better known, than we are afraid is often the case at present. In the case of young officers, say subalterns, or even junior captains, the authorities may perhaps take their time in making up their minds as to whether they will be ever fit for a command; but when it comes to the rank of field officers, in positions in which a man may any day at a moment's notice find himself at the head of a regiment, it is perfectly inexplicable to us how he should ever be gazetted as major, if there is any doubt about his fitness for such promotion. If the senior captain of a regiment is unfit to succeed to the majority, he should be at once removed, and the next senior man in the regiment—provided he is qualified—should get the promotion in his place. This is the only principle which combines effect security for efficiency with just principles of promotion; and it stimulates zeal, inasmuch as officers feel that there is no possibility of supersession by an outsider, provided they are themselves qualified. It is essentially a just system, and therefore a popular one, and is a security against backstairs influences. The best part of the joke is, that the authorities, whilst treating unjustly the officers of the 17th Lancers, have not provided a remedy for the evil they complained of; inasmuch as we observe that Major Boulderson has been permitted to retain his position as second in command, and has accompanied his regiment on field service. If, therefore, anything happens to Lieut.-Col. Lone—and we suppose is as likely to be killed or wounded as other officers—the old position of affairs will once present itself again, and Major Boulderson may perhaps find himself at the head of his regiment at a critical time during a battle, when the authorities will have no time to arrange his supersession a second time. This question of incompetent officers in high positions does not admit of argument, and it is as plain as possible, that, if a man is not fit for a command, he cannot possibly be fit for second in command, and that the authorities in permitting such a system as the one we are now commenting on not only subject themselves to just criticisms, but lay the foundation for grave complications in the case of a sudden emergency. We do not pronounce any opinion on Major Boulderson's competence; far from it, and his Staff College certificate would seem to indicate that he must be possessed of a certain sort of brains; but we do maintain, that if he is not fit to command his regiment, he is equally unfit to be second in command, as, irrespective of his Colonel's death, he might at any moment from his rank and position be sent in charge of a wing of his regiment or in command of a mixed force of the three arms.

A case somewhat similar to the above, though slightly different in details, has been causing a good deal of discussion of late in cavalry circles in this Presidency. The *Times* has already been made public in the correspondence columns of our contemporary, and we are in a position to know that it has caused a great deal of grumbling, and that even those who have no sympathy with the superseded Major, think, that the action of the late Commander-in-Chief was most irregular, and a grave injustice to the local officers of the cavalry branch of the service. The facts, as they have been represented to us, certainly appear somewhat remarkable. They are as follows. Major Macnaghten, Regimental Major on the cadre of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, and is also second in command of that corps under the new system of organisation. Furthermore, when the Staff Corps was thrown open to the officers of the Indian Army, he refused to join it, preferring to stick to his rights as a local officer. It is clear, therefore, that he has a double claim to the command of his regiment should it become vacant; for, on the one hand, he is second in command of it under the existing system, and on the other, as a local officer, whose rights are guaranteed by Act of Parliament, he can, as major of the regiment, claim the command in the absence of the Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes went home on leave only two years ago whilst Major Macnaghten was himself at home. Major Phillipps, the third senior officer in the regiment, was appointed to act as commandant, for Macnaghten rejoined from England very shortly after, and from his double claim to command naturally expected to get it, but found that the authorities refused to displace Major Phipps who had been put over his head during his absence; and he was thus compelled against the laws and usages of the service to serve under his junior. Such an extraordinary proceeding must naturally have some explanation for it, and we believe in this case, that the command, assigned was Major Macnaghten's unfitness for command. This brings us once more to the point we were urging in Major Boulderson's case. We do not of course know anything regarding Major Macnaghten's qualifications, nor of the capacity of the officer or the strength of whose confidential reports he has been pronounced incompetent; but we do maintain that if Major Macnaghten is unfit for the command of his regiment, he cannot possibly be fit for second in command; and that, by keeping him in his present position, the authorities not only give him just cause for complaint, but are simply sowing the seeds for endless future complications. If Major Macnaghten is fit for his position, he should, in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes be allowed to assume command of his regiment. If he is unfit, he should be removed, and Major Stevenson, the next senior officer on the cadre of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry—also a local—should be given the command.

TO-DAY'S CONCERT.

We would remind the public of the Concert which will take place in the Town Hall this afternoon. The programme will be found in another column, and as will be seen, is a collection of vocal gems that will no doubt attract a large audience.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The marriage of the Duke of Connaught to the Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia has been the engrossing topic of the week in town; but there is very little to be said about it, for all royal wedding ceremonies are very much alike, and all the "posh" and flattery which are the usual accompaniments of such events can be as easily imagined as described. It is sixteen years since such an illustrious company assembled in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, as were gathered there yesterday; and the chief alteration in the programme from that of the Prince of Wales's wedding as that, whereas on that occasion the Queen was merely a spectator in a secluded gallery in the chapel, she yesterday took part in the ceremony, and was a prominent figure in the brilliant bridal procession. All the members of the Royal family were there except Prince Leopold, who, having accompanied the Grand Duke of Hesse last week on his return to Darmstadt, has met with an accident to his knee, which detains him in that town. There were also present the King of Queen of the Belgians, the German Crown Prince and Princess, and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia and his wife, the parents of the bride—all of whom have been the Queen's guests at Windsor since Tuesday. The bridegroom was "supported" by his two brothers, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, and the train of the bride was borne by eight unmarried daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls. There were four great processions—those of the Royal family, the Queen, the bridegroom and the bride—who severally entered the chapel amid the blare of trumpets and the music of the organ. Inside the altar rails there was a whole host of bishops, but the Archbishop of Canterbury read the whole of the service himself. The weather was exceptionally fine—"Queen's weather," in fact—and the brilliant sunshine showed off the uniforms and dresses of the distinguished assemblage to good advantage. Prominent among the company were the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, wearing a turban blazing with jewels; the new Austrian ambassador, Count Carolyi, in the national Hungarian costume, and the Countess wearing a handsome tiara resplendent with diamonds. The Princess of Wales and her three daughters all dressed in the same style in pearl-coloured brocade also formed a picturesque group, and attracted much attention. Of the crowds outside—mostly well-dressed people such as one meets at flower shows and similar gatherings—and the constant passing to and fro of military escorts, the sounding of trumpets, the clashing of cymbals, and the rattling of drums, it is needless to speak. The precincts of the castle and the streets of Windsor were thronged all day until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the bride and bridegroom left for Claremont, the former residence of King Leopold and afterwards of Queen Marie Amelie, where they will stay a few days before starting on a yachting tour. The day was celebrated in most of the large towns in the kingdom by the firing of salutes, the ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of rejoicing; and the effect of the festivities was seen in the House of Commons, where most of the questions which were down on the paper had to be postponed in consequence of the absence of the Ministers, who had not been able to return from Windsor in time for the commencement of business.

The Parliamentary event of the week has been the debate on Tuesday night on the resolution which Sir Wilfrid Lawson substituted this year for his annual Permissive Bill. The resolution set forth that "a legal power of restraining the issue or renewal of licences should be placed in the hands of the persons most deeply interested and affected—namely, the inhabitants themselves—who are entitled to protection from the injurious consequences of the present system by some efficient measure of local option." There was nothing here, it will be observed, about the Permissive Bill, and in consequence, a large number of Liberals, headed by Mr. Forster, who have hitherto opposed that bill, had announced their intention of voting for this resolution, reserving to themselves the right of afterwards deciding to what "efficient measures of local option" they would commit themselves. Some Conservatives had also given in their adhesion to the resolution, and great interest and curiosity was felt as to what would be the upshot of this change in the tactics of the temperance party. The House was very full, and the strangers' galleries were crowded to overflowing, one of the visitors in the peers' seats being the Bishop of Peterborough, to whom Sir Wilfrid referred in his speech as "the democratic Bishop of Peterborough, who would rather see men free than sober." The hon. baronet made a very effective speech, and as usual greatly amused the House by some of his clever hits and humorous touches—as, for instance, when defending himself against the charge of acting in the interests of party, he observed that "a man must be of some politics, unless he is a Home Ruler." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Birley, the Conservative member for Manchester, and opposed by Mr. Wheelhouse, the Conservative member for Leeds, who moved as an amendment a counter-resolution deprecating any change in the present arrangements, and asserting that any tribunal subject to periodical election by popular canvass and vote would lead to continuous turmoil. The Government, speaking through Sir Matthew Ridley, although they objected to Sir Wilfrid Lawson's vague resolution, declined to accept the *non possumus* amendment of Mr. Wheelhouse, as they held that further legislation of some kind is necessary. Mr. Forster, while still retaining his objections to the Permissive Bill, supported the resolution because it embodied the principle of local control. Lord Hartington, on the other hand, while equally approving of this principle, declined to make himself a party to a "superficial and hollow alliance" between the advocates of the Permissive Bill and those who could never be brought to assist in giving legislative effect to that measure. The result of the debate was, that the resolution was defeated by 252 votes to 164, the highest number of votes which Sir W. Lawson has obtained for the Permissive Bill in this Parliament having been 86. The minority in favour of the resolution was made up of 145 Liberals, 15 Conservatives and 6 Home Rulers; and the majority, against it, was composed of 218 Conservatives, 31 Liberals, and 5 Home Rulers. The front Opposition bench was almost equally divided on the subject—Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Goschen voting for the resolution and Lord Hartington, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Childers against it. Mr. Gladstone took no part in the division. Mr. Wheelhouse's amendment was negatived without a division; another moved by Lord Francis Harvey, that all legislation on the subject should be suspended until the issue of the final report of the Lords' committee on intemperance, was rejected by 169 to 121; and a third resolution moved by Mr. Serjeant Simon suggesting that the licensing authority should take sworn evidence as to the necessity of new licences before issuing them was supported in principle by Mr. Cross, and the debate on the matter adjourned. Altogether, the temperance party profess themselves well satisfied with the result of their new tactics. There was an almost general expression of opinion that something must be done; the Government are understood to have pledged themselves to take some action in the matter; and while the new Liberal allies of Sir Wilfrid Lawson appear utterly unable to say how "local control" is to be applied, the temperance party have the advantage of knowing exactly what they wish, and they are hopeful that they will be able to make capital out of what has happened at the forthcoming general election. There is no doubt that the question is one about which much will be heard in the next Parliament.

The woman's suffrage debate last Friday presented no very great novelty. The old arguments and the old jokes *pro* and con were again served up, and Mr. Courtney's motion was rejected by 217 to 103. Sir Stafford Northcote's speech pleased neither side. He objected to the motion as inopportune, but "was not indisposed, at a proper time, and under proper circumstances" to consider the claim of the ladies for equal treatment. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington neither spoke nor voted on the question. Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, Mr. Lowe, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Henry James, and Mr. Childers voted against it, and Mr. Stansfeld was the only "front bench" member who supported it. The other proceedings in the Commons during the week have not been very noteworthy. Monday was devoted to the Navy Estim

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.
A SQUADRON OF THE 10TH HUSSARS DROWNED.

LAHORE, APRIL 2.

News has been received from Jallalabad that a squadron of the 10th Hussars following a squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers across the river missed the ford and were carried off by the current. One officer, Lieut. Harford, and forty men are missing. Sixteen bodies have been recovered. The Bengal Lancers leading crossed all right. The accident occurred about ten o'clock on the night of the 31st. Details have not yet been received.

NEWS FROM GENERAL BIDDULPH.

General Biddulph telegraphs from Chimjam, through Quetta, the 1st of April, that all is quiet at Panjal. The Chiefs of Kaleel and Kareem had been to see him and Colonel Browne. The postal chowkeys engaged by Major Sandeman were doing their work. General Biddulph was to march to Diani on the 2nd, advancing daily to Smalan.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

ATTACK ON KAHARS.

MAOH, APRIL 2.

Some Pathans attacked two kahars and a bhisti of the 19th Regiment on the roadside near Dozannullah. One kahar is severely wounded; the others fled. The civil authorities are searching for the scoundrels.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SILVER CURRENCY IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, APRIL 2.

The Press here publish the news of a probable increase of the silver coinage which will absorb £5,000,000.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Consols closed at 97¼.

BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 1.

The Secretariat has circulated the following:—The Government of India, anxious to protect its subjects in Burma from risk of external turbulence and internal commotion, and to give force to its remonstrances against the barbarous actions of the Burmese Government, has promptly strengthened its military garrison in Burma and sent reinforcements.

This has been done as a purely precautionary measure, which the requirements of the position rendered eminently necessary.

It should be plainly understood that the reports of a despatch of British troops to Mandalay, and the delivery of an *ultimatum* are quite unfounded. The attitude of Government is one of repose and defence—it desires no rupture, and will permit none unless brought about by overt acts of insult and aggression.

GENERAL GRANT.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 1.

General Grant and party have arrived safely; they leave on Friday for Siam, Saigon, and Hongkong. The Taung-hi-Yamen (the Chinese Imperial Foreign Office) have sent the General an autograph letter of invitation.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, APRIL 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara left to-day, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Sarats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Yarns. Shirtings	5-3
8½ lbs. do.	5-10½
40s. Mule Twist	0-8¾
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. do.	78¼
3 per cent. Consols for account.	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.	115¼
Bar Silver	49½

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand			...1s. 7⅛d.	per rupee.
Do.	6 months sight		...1s. 7⅛d.	,,
Credits,	3	,, ,,	...1s. 7½d. to 9-16d.	,,
Documents,	3	,, ,,	...1s. 7 9-16d. to ⅝	,,
Francs	3	,, ,,	...3·07	,,

We are sorry to learn that Lieutenant Barclay, of the 45th Sikh Regiment, who was wounded about ten days ago in the attack upon the survey party near Naidawark, has succumbed to the injuries he there received.

We hear that the Indian Co-operative Agency, 26 Holborn Viaduct, an agency established by retired officers of the Indian Army, have appointed the Purvis' agency to represent them in Bombay.

The Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society yesterday passed the following resolution:—"That the most cordial thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon'ble James Gibbs, who has intimated his resignation of the office of President, for his assiduous and zealous efforts to promote the prosperity of the Society for his constant attention to the disposal of the correspondence relating to ancient coins and the arrangement of the coin collection, and also the assistance he has generally rendered to the Committee not only in connection with numismatic enquiries, but in respect of all subjects coming before them. The members now present express their regret at the retirement of the hon'ble gentleman, but trust that, his health being maintained in Europe, he may yet render many services to the Society and to India in general." The resolution was proposed by H. E. the Governor, Sir Richard Temple, Patron of the Society, who delivered an interesting address regarding the past and future work of the Society. A report will be published in a future issue.

The death of Mr. Cunha Rivara, the Ex-Chief Secretary to the Government of Goa, is announced, which took place on the 20th February at Evora in Portugal. He occupied the post of Chief Secretary for twenty years, and during that period published many interesting papers on the antiquities of Goa. The last number of the *Boletim do Governo* pays the deceased a well deserved tribute for his intellectual abilities and the important services he rendered to Goa.

Kabul advices inform us, says the Lahore paper, that Sirdar Yeahyar Khan (son of the late Sultan Mahommed Khan) who has been residing in Cashmere, has returned to Kabul. His influence is believed to be exerted in favour of bringing about peace negotiations between Yakub Khan and the British Government. But it is said that the majority of the Afghan Chiefs and nobles are using their best endeavours to prevent a peace being concluded. Bakhtiar Khan, it is reported, has been again sent from the British Camp to Kabul on the 24th March.

The *Economist*—"It is stated that the Indian Government has sanctioned the laying of a narrow gauge on the Western Rajputana line. This line is designed to connect the great cities of Delhi and Agra, and the surrounding districts, with the port of Bombay through a junction with the Bombay and Baroda Railway. The latter line is on the gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, the proposed line on the metre gauge of 3 feet 3⅜ inches. A break of gauge is a very great hindrance to traffic and to complete intercommunication. It can only be justified, if it is to be justified at all, on the plea of economy. We would be the last to advocate any needless charge on the revenues of India, but on the present occasion there really seems an alternative which may satisfy the claims of all concerned while inflicting no further demands on the Indian Treasury, and possibly even affording it relief. If the Government of India, either by guarantee or otherwise, will offer the amount which they propose to spend on the narrow gauge line, to an independent company, on condition that it will complete the railway on the broad gauge principal, they will to all appearance have met the equity of the case completely. Any question as to division of future profits between the parties concerned could be readily adjusted. If the new line is well planned, as appears to be the case, and is likely to answer as a commercial speculation, it should not be difficult to raise the capital required with the limited assistance proposed. If, on the other hand, it is not likely to be reproductive, the question will arise whether it is one which the Indian Government ought in the present position of its revenue to undertake at all." The Bombay and Baroda Railway Company is quite ready and anxious to construct the line on the broad gauge with a Government guarantee.

The Pioneer—Anecdotes come from the front in private letters, which correspondents, gravely dealing with the serious episodes of the war, sometimes forget to send. A deserter, for instance, is reported to have gone on to Kandahar in advance of the army, offering his services to the Afghan General. As he had a British rifle, Mir Afzul at once closed with him, on condition that he would let the General see the power of the weapon. Standing on the wall of the city, a flock of sheep, some 500 yards off, was pointed out to the ex-sepoy, and he was told to fire at them, to see whether the bullet would reach as far. Taking deliberate aim the man fired, and to the surprise of Mir Afzul one of the flock fell dead. "Will the rifle carry further than that," asked the commandant. "Do you see that big rock?" replied the man, pointing to one some three miles off; "the bullet will go as far as that." "Have all the British Government sepoys got that kind of rifle," continued the Governor. "Every one of them," answered the deserter, "and the British regiments have another kind which fires twice as fast and carries twice as far." "That will do," said the General, and immediately he remembered an engagement at Herat. Probably the army amuses itself with inventing these little narratives.

Mr. Val Prinsep's immense picture of the proclamation of the Empress of India will not be seen by the public this year. Buckingham Palace is the destination of this work—the largest easel-picture ever painted in England. It may be finished by next Christmas; and we may hope that it will form a central interest of the Academy of 1880. The artist will, however, not be unrepresented this year. He has now in his studio a group of a Sultana and her slave, a full-face portrait of Mr. Hare the actor, and one or two other Indian subjects, including a Nautch girl. The latter is probably for the Grosvenor.

The *Madras Mail* publishes the following telegram dated Rajahmundry, 30th March:—"Nothing doing. The enemy is invisible, and is supposed to be at Kota, whither an expedition is reported to have left yesterday. Public opinion here is, that the police is sufficient to cope with the enemy, and that the troops ought to be recalled instead of incurring further expense and risk. One of the constables is missing, the bodies of two were found decapitated, and are supposed to have been sacrificed; five policemen have turned up; and the rest are believed, being Rumpa men, to have gone to their villages."

Lord Chelmsford is universally allowed to be one of the finest players at the scientific game of Krieg-spiel in the whole British army. Moreover, he is a first-rate tactician on paper, and devised a system of manœuvres in an enemy's country which was so highly approved of at head-quarters that it was at one time seriously under consideration to embody it in the Queen's Regulations to form part of an officer's drill. The recent disaster in Zululand has confirmed the officers of the old pre-scientific school in their prejudice against the high-pressure requirements of military education, which make examinations in science and languages the sole test of an officer's efficiency for service. They say triumphantly, "Your great strategist marches out into the enemy's country without rations for his men, leaving his camp unfortified and insufficiently protected. When the danger is discovered, his forces were so scattered that he could not collect them in time to save his camp; your army would literally have been starved if the Zulus had not been repulsed at Rorke's Drift and the provisions saved there. The position could never have been maintained against overwhelming numbers if the Zulus had possessed a gun to batter down the feeble wall; but the only two guns in the place were spiked before their eyes by Lieutenants Bromhead and Chard, to whose pluck and presence of mind the salvation of the army is due. It is a ludicrous proof of the absurdity of the examination system that this very Bromhead, whose brilliant services in the field have just been rewarded by a brevet majority, was plucked the other day by the board of examiners, who did not consider him qualified by his scientific attainments for promotion to the rank of captain."

The *Daily News* (March 14) says the answer given to Mr. Gourley's question yesterday in the House of Commons will be read with pain and wonder all over the country. It is true, it seems, that five of our transports, carrying troops to South Africa, have been detained for several days at St. Vincent. It is hard to understand why any delay should have taken place, and it is impossible to believe that the Government could have had any expectation of it. The public cannot but feel some indignation when they hear about this first illustration of the readiness and energy of the Government in the rescue of our soldiers and the protection of our colonists. If there was one thing more than another on which the Government of Lord Beaconsfield prided themselves—at least after their spirited foreign policy—it was the manner in which they organized, or, as they would have put it, reorganized the navy and all that pertains to it. The reply made to Mr. Gourley yesterday formed a curious and painful commentary on their self confidence. There never came perhaps in our time a moment which made energy and promptitude of greater importance in an Administration. Who can say how much may depend on the question whether the help that we send them is to arrive a few days sooner or a few days later? The answer given to Mr. Gourley yesterday raises the painful impression, if not indeed conviction, that a blunder on the part of some one has already put off some of that help to the ill-omened few days later.

Colonel Reilly, who has just gone out to South Africa in command of the artillery, has been encouraged by Bromhead's success to set as defiance the Queen's Regulations, which prescribe that appointments on the staff are to be limited to officers who have passed through the Staff College. When Reilly went down to the Horse Guards, on his appointment, he was called upon to choose his brigade-major, and a list was put into his hand of officers eligible for the appointment. He coolly answered, after reading it, "I will not have any one of them, and I mean to take Poole, one of our own adjutants," whom I can depend upon in case of emergency." The authorities urged that, whatever might be the merits of Captain Poole, he had not qualified himself by examination at the Staff College in tactics and languages. But Colonel Reilly was firm, and declared that unless they could find him a qualified officer who could speak Zulu, it was quite useless to talk about languages being any qualification. And as to tactics, he said, "The Zulus do not play at Krieg-spiel, and warfare in the bush is not conducted on the Prussian system. I will have a brigade-major whose pluck and presence of mind are known to me." He eventually carried his point, and Captain Poole has gone with him in spite of the Regulations. The salvation of Rorke's Drift by a lieutenant, who had been plucked by the board of examiners, threatens to make a revolution in the system of military appointments.

B Company of the 2nd battalion 24th has, says the *United Service Gazette*, covered itself with distinction for its now well-renowned defence of Rourke's Drift. Why should not its gallantry be perpetuated by some appropriate badge, which it might always wear as a memento of that terrible fight? The light company of the 46th always wore red pompons in its caps, in memory of its having once captured the light company of the French 46th of the Line. So the 28th also wear the brass plate of the head-dress both in front and behind their helmets, to commemorate the fight at Aboukir, when the rear rank faced about, and the regiment in line bore the charge of the enemy's cavalry back to back. So this gallant company should be allowed to carry ever afterwards a pair of crossed assegais, a Zulu shield, or the words "Rourke's Drift" upon their helmets, forage caps, or shoulder-straps, both as a memorial of their victory and as an encouragement to comrades in the generations yet to come.

The naval authorities in England do not appear to be quite happy about the new fish torpedo now in use in the service. Testing experiments are being constantly made, and so far these have shown that this much talked of and supposed formidable weapon may on occasions—like the war rocket—become dangerous to friends as to foes. At the time the Mail left a series of trials had just been concluded. The Glatton turretship had made several runs off Spithead, discharging blank Whitehead torpedoes at the Temeraire, which vessel was also under weigh. The result was most unsatisfactory—"not only was their travel deflected to such an extent that they crossed the bows of the ship, but their speed was so seriously obstructed by the broken water made by the ship that they not unfrequently faced round and ran into by the vessel from which they were discharged." What with guns bursting, vessels ramming each other, and torpedoes that cannot be depended upon, the British seaman in future sea fights will apparently be under as much danger from the complicated means of offence supplied to him, as from the efforts of the enemy.

Vanity Fair—There are those who affect to know that when Lord Beaconsfield was Mr. Disraeli he believed in nothing whatever, and that since Mr. Disraeli has become Lord Beaconsfield he has believed in nothing but himself. Let this story, told to me by a veteran diplomatist of much renown, be their answer. Mr. Disraeli and the diplomatist were staying together at Woburn, when the conversation turned upon the instability of all human institutions. At last the question was started by a younger son whether *anything* in this world was permanent. Mr. Disraeli, being appealed to, replied, as one who had thought out the subject and had an answer ready, "There are three things permanent in the world, and I know not where to look for a fourth." "What are they?" asked everybody in operatic chorus. Mr Disraeli replied, "The Pope, the Sultan, and the Lord Mayor."

We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) understand that the Government of India has it in contemplation to hold back the 2nd Battalion 1st Royal Scots and 1st Battalion 3rd Buffs for a year, and that the regiments, although some time since placed under orders for England, will not leave India until next autumn.

The Royal plate at Windsor is reported to be worth £1,800,000. It includes a gold service ordered by George IV., which will dine 140 persons, and the same monarch added to the collection one of the finest wine-coolers in the world, a shield formed of snuff-boxes worth £9,000, and thirty dozen plates worth £10,000. There are also a variety of pieces brought from abroad and from India; the latter include a peacock of precious stones of every kind, worth £80,000, and Tippoo's footstool, a tiger's head with crystal teeth, and a solid ingot of gold for his tongue. George IV. was a great benefactor to this collection, as whenever he was angry with the Ministers he ordered some plate, well knowing that they must find the money to pay for it. Whilst the Catholic Emancipation Bill was in the throes, the King ordered something fresh almost daily. George IV.'s coronation, by the way, cost £250,000, Rundell and Bridges charging £16,000 as interest on the value of jewels lent for the ceremony.

The *World*—The Association for the Encouragement of Boxing held its first meeting last Saturday, March 9, at St. James's Hall, and may fairly be called a success. Mr. Charles Buller and Mr. Hwfa Williams, the managers, had certainly collected all the available talent, and the talent, kept in admirable order by Billy Shaw, did its best to amuse us. In fact, in the opinion of the majority, they were kept in too good order, if anything; for directly 'business' was meant the contending parties were separated by the M. C., to the great discontent of the spectators. It was curious to see what a thirst for blood there was among the white-chokered crowd, for the cries of 'Let 'em alone!' when Billy Shaw parted the combatants were vociferous. But as the managers were responsible for 'accidents,' they were of course quite right in drawing a line. One or two of the spars were excellent, but I expected to see more science than was exhibited. It struck me the men wanted a 'gallery.' The white ties applauded but their applause lacked the fervour of that of 'pals.' Whether the Association will revive a taste for boxing I can hardly say, but at least the attempt is praiseworthy.

The leading Roman Catholics of England, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, have appointed a Committee to provide a fund for Father Newman, in honour of his nomination by the Pope as a Cardinal of the Church.

A recent letter from Gordon Pasha states that his Soudan forces had a severe engagement last August with 8,000 armed slaves under the slave dealing chiefs, and that after a fight of three and a-half hours the latter were defeated with the loss of ten of their principal leaders and 2,000 of their followers. An envoy had come to him from King Johannes, of Abyssinia, who said he was ready on the frontier with his General, but Gordon hoped to avert hostilities.

The *World* seems to hint in the following paragraph that Colonel Valentine Baker has been blackballed at the Travellers' Club:—Condonation is not among the virtues approved of by the members of the Travellers' Club. A military officer, whose strategical ability and personal gallantry have been recognised in many other quarters as expiation for an offence for which he had otherwise been most grievously punished, was refused admission to the Travellers' fraternity on Saturday last.

The net profits divided by the eight partners in Bass & Co.'s brewery last year amounted to 420,000*l.*

The fourth volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" will be published separately in May, and the final volume towards the close of the year, probably in November.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 14.

The Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons at four o'clock.

COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

Mr. MacIver gave notice that he will call attention on an early day to the depressed condition of all British industries, and move for a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of the commercial depression, the laws relating to labour, and whether changes are desirable in regard to the general policy of our fiscal system.

THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO BURMAH.

Mr. Richard asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could give the House any further information as to the occasion and object of the military reinforcements sent to Burmah; and, whether that measure was taken with the knowledge and consent of the Government at home.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, read a telegram from the Viceroy, which stated that the British garrison in Burmah had been reinforced on the urgent recommendation made by the Chief Commissioner, and the strong advice of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Resident at Mandalay had reported warlike preparations on the part of the Burmese Government, that the river forts were being strengthened, that foreigners were in a state of insecurity, and from a well-informed quarter warnings of danger had been received; so that it was clear that altogether a precarious condition of affairs existed. The garrison in Burmah was on a peace footing, and too weak for the protection of the province in the event of disturbance on the frontier and consequent internal excitement. Hence reinforcements had been sent to support our Resident. That was the substance of the telegram which (in answer to Mr. Forster) was dated March 8. The next step was taken by the Viceroy of India on receiving the communication from the Resident at Mandalay, and was immediately communicated in the ordinary and proper course to the Secretary of State for India.

THE ZULU WAR.

Mr. Sullivan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, seeing that there has been no invasion of the Colony of Natal, he will suspend further military action until an opportunity has been afforded for a peaceful adjustment of the difference with the Zulu King.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach called attention to the fact that there has been fortunately no invasion of the colony of Natal was due mainly first to the memorable defence at Rorke's Drift—(hear, hear); secondly, to the position which has been occupied and held by Colonel Pearson—(hear, hear); and thirdly, to the preparations for the defence of Natal. I am not aware that the Zulu King has expressed any wish whatever for a peaceable adjustment; and for every reason, but mainly for the safety of the whites race in South Africa, it is essential that the military disaster which has occurred should be repaired. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain asked whether any further delay was desirable before the House discussed the Zulu war.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach said some further despatches would be in the hands of hon. members in a few days. He was not prepared to say that any further delay should take place in the interest of the public service before this discussion was entered upon. But he could not say what despatches might be on the way. Anything material, however, should be presented to the House as soon as it arrived.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

Mr. E. Jenkins asked whether the Government proposed to place the supreme command of the forces in South Africa in other hands.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—No, sir; as at present advised they do not. (Repeated cheers from the Government benches.)

Mr. E. Jenkins would ask the indulgence of the House ("No") while he called attention to this question. He would conclude with a motion.

The hon. gentleman proceeded to criticise the conduct of Lord Chelmsford, of whom he remarked that a general who was responsible for such a disaster as that at Isandula was *prima facie* incompetent. He spoke for a considerable time amid the constant groans and cries of the ministerialists and notwithstanding repeated attempts to raise points of order. The Speaker answered one of these points by saying the hon. member for Dundee was within his right; but the course he was taking was extremely inconvenient. Mr. Jenkins persisted, however, but the commencement of each phrase was greeted with a shout, so that nothing he said could be heard except by those beside him.

Mr. Biggar called attention to the constant interruptions of the hon. baronet the member for Scarborough.

The Speaker said all interruptions were out of order, not excluding those of the hon. member for Cavan. [Cheers.]

The disturbance continued when the report left.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 29th March 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	47,053 0 0
Merchandize	1,33,981 0 0
Telegraph	1,008 0 0
Other Receipts	500 0 0
Total Rs.	1,82,572 0 0

Corresponding week in March 1878.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	46,671 0 0
Merchandize	81,622 0 0
Telegraph	1,000 0 0
Other Receipts	1,150 0 0
Total Rs.	1,30,923 0 0
Increase Rs.	50,900 0 0

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a review of Colonel Chesney's paper on the silver question, in your *Overland Summary* of the 10th ulto.; in which, referring to a proposal of mine for the rectification of the Indian currency, you express your belief that in all probability its effect would be to kill the export trade, the "lever by which alone, in ordinary course of things, the Indian Exchange can right itself."

I hope you will not consider me to make an unreasonable demand upon your valuable space, if I ask you to insert a few words of explanation, the object of which is to show that my proposal is not properly deserving of the condemnation which *prima facie* seems to apply; and that it is in reality much to be preferred to the alternative of leaving the exchange to the ordinary course of things.

You remark upon the fatal consequences of the rise of the exchange to 2s., which you say would be to "reduce immediately by 20 per cent. the amount due to Indian exporters on outstanding contracts, and to diminish in the same proportion the profits on future shipments of Indian produce." The first of these effects would not happen if the exchange were raised very gradually; and would be of no consequence if compensation, in case of loss, were given. In regard to the second, it is quite true that the rise of the exchange from its present rate of 1s. 7d. to 2s. the rupee would deprive the export trade of the extra stimulus now caused by the depreciation, and would bring it back to the state it was in before the depreciation began. But it was then quite prosperous, and decidedly increasing. During the seven years ending 1872-3, the balance of trade, exclusive of treasure, in favour of India, was on the average 20 millions sterling per annum, having increased to that amount from a seven years' average of less than eight millions, 17 years before; the rate of exchange being throughout that period 2s. the rupee. It is clear, therefore, that there is nothing in the rate of exchange *per se* to kill the export trade. If the depreciation of silver and fall of the exchange had never occurred, the trade might have gone on increasing and prospering, with the exchange at 2s. the rupee to the present day; had it not been for other circumstances to which I will presently allude.

Let me now draw your attention to the consequences which will necessarily follow from not taking any action—in other words, from leaving things alone. It is universally admitted, that if nothing were done, what is called the "natural remedy" would come into play, by the export of large quantities of silver bullion and the flooding of the Indian currency; which would go on till, by degrees, prices in India had risen to such a point that the rupees exchanged for goods at their true metallic value—that is to say, prices in India would be universally advanced by 24½ per cent. (supposing silver to be 50d. per ounce), and I am sure you will not fail to perceive that an increase of prices in India by 24½ per cent., with the exchange at 1s. 7d. the rupee, would just as effectually "kill the export trade" as a rise of the exchange to 2s. the rupee, with prices as they are.

To use a common expression the result would be as broad as it was long, either way; so that if the life of the export trade (*i. e.* the additional life caused by the depreciation) is to be extinguished in either case, the question arises which is the lesser evil of the two. You have very fairly admitted that my proposal would save the Government the annual loss of three millions sterling, now experienced in remittance, and relieve them from the impending necessity of raising the pay of their subordinate public servants; "you might have added—relieve them also from a general increase of charges of administration, owing to the rise of prices, on an expenditure of 50 millions sterling annually, and give them a profit on the coinage of silver, of a million sterling per annum more; not to mention the relief of the import trade from the crushing incubus now oppressing it. All these you will, I am sure, allow to be important benefits, against which there is absolutely nothing to be set off *per contra*, as the result of neglecting my proposal, but a certain loss of revenue in addition to, and beyond them, the result which is the great aim and end of my proposal, *viz.*, that of *fixing* the exchange *for ever* at 2s. the rupee. Your knowledge of commerce will relieve me from the necessity of saying a word to demonstrate the vast importance of absolute fixedness in the exchange, to its best interests.

Indian trade is now suffering from a combination of adverse influences, namely, the low price of silver, the competition of Council bills, the effect of the famines, and the prostration of trade in Europe. Probably the last is of the most importance just now. The failure in demand for Indian produce in Europe tends to neutralise the stimulus to the export trade due to the low rate of exchange. This is the reason why it is necessary that the rate should be advanced gradually; for it will be evident to you that merchants can only afford to pay higher rates of exchange out of the profits the export trade brings to them; and the way to test this and bring out its effect without pressure upon the trade, is to let the rise take place slowly by competition. To attempt more, by raising the rate abruptly, without reference to the condition of the home trade, would not attain the object more quickly; and it might give rise to losses and a necessity for compensation.

To put the matter in another light, allow me to draw your attention to the fact that, in spite of the present great depression of trade in Europe, India is still able to do *more* than pay the annual "tribute" to England of public and private drafts, which during 1878 may be reckoned at not less than 17 millions sterling. Prices in England are low, but prices in India are also low; and this last fact, aided by a gain of 16 to 20 per cent. by exchange, has kept up a trade sufficient to give the requisite balance to pay the debt; and, as a matter of fact, for three millions' worth of silver bullion besides. But it is evident that if prices in India were raised 20 per cent., those in England remaining the same, it would be necessary to add 20 per cent. to the gain by exchange to carry on the same trade. In other words, that *as prices rise in India exchange with England would fall*. It may be said that the same remark applies to the exchange that a rise of the exchange would require a reduction of prices in India, to keep the trade on its present footing. So it would—unless prices in England rose; but if, while prices in India remain unaltered, the rate of exchange be allowed to rise gradually, and by competition, *pari passu*, with the improvement of trade in England, the effect will be arrived at without the least risk, not only of *killing*, but even of putting a check or pressure upon Indian international commerce. It is on this account that I think it necessary to allow the desired change to be worked out automatically; in which case it would not be possible for the Government to exercise any "dangerous power of altering the rate of exchange to suit its own convenience," because it would be fixed by competition, and only rise as the circumstances of the trade allowed it. If at any moment it were too high, the Government would be obliged to submit to a reduction, in order to get rid of their bills. As trade improved, the rate would be restored; and, so far as Indian prices are concerned, might rise to a higher point than 2s. the rupee—if that were desired.

With these explanations, I trust that you will agree with me that the measures I propose will not only not "kill" the export trade of India, but, if properly carried out, will have the effect of placing it upon a footing of permanent security which it has not possessed for the last four or five years. That, as compared with doing nothing, it will establish a *fixed* exchange of 2s. the rupee, instead of a constantly fluctuating one of 1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d.—or less.—I remain, &c.,

J. T. SMITH, Colonel, R. E.

March 15.

P. S.—It is a mistake to suppose there is any "law" that a country which has to pay more than it receives—in the way of a "tribute"—must have the exchanges against it. On the first payment, or on any sudden increase of the tribute, the exchange would fall, but it would be restored to par by the transmission of specie or the alteration of prices in the two countries; and the permanent condition would be "par," however great the tribute. During the five years 1861-2 to 1865-6 India paid an annual tribute of 6 millions sterling, with the exchange at 2s. the rupee. It might do so to any amount, if the prices in the two countries were adjusted accordingly.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st April 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29·609
Temperature of the Air	84·7
Wet Bulb thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	·656
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=0).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·8
General Direction of Wind	NNW, NW, NNW, WSW, WSW, NW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	354.

A Lame 'Un.—Benevolent Gentleman (reading medicaster's board)—"Blind! Why, my good man, you seem to have the use of your eyes." Beggar (quite taken aback)—"O Lor'! I ain't got the right to the thing's deaf and dumb."—*Punch*.

AFGHAN SKETCHES.

FORAGING.

Morning has broken with faint effort to smile; and she searches in vain with a bleared and swollen eye the spot where the encampment lies pitched, for some recognitory looks, and nods of acquaintance; but not a soul is stirring, and the snow continues to fall softly in small flakes, which accumulate on the "outer fly" and drift around the tent-sides. Presently a dim light may be seen to flicker for a few minutes in the Adjutant's tent, and shortly afterwards a shivering orderly wends his way, order-book in hand, to one of the officer's pals, which lie in a cluster at the heads of the troops. Another match is struck, another light again burns feebly, and some unfortunate finds to his infinite disgust, that he is detailed in command of a foraging party, which, in the impertinent official phrase, "will be good enough to start at once." Vague ideas of kicking at the bricks, of ramping, of resigning Her Majesty's commission forthwith, flit through the victim's mind; he will not be subjected to this tyranny, he will have the matter brought forward, he will not patiently endure the sacrifice of the only Europe morning he has had a chance of enjoying for the past two months, without some remonstrance on his part. All these resolves are speedily made and are as quickly dissipated. Military ardour, whose flame was well-nigh quenched, again revives, and the soldier once more breathes the spirit of Thermopylæ! Now he will go, of course he will, what a fool he was to think of refusing! Foraging is not so bad, and riding through snow on a frozen saddle is not purgatory after all—at any rate not half so bad as when his skate's spring gave on the Serpentine, and he sprained his ankle; that was terrible he remembers, how numb and stiff he was! Accordingly, having donned his revolver and sword, he proceeds to entice his syce with mingled entreaty and imprecation from crouching over a wretched weed fire to saddle his charger This accomplished, and his horse once caparisoned, he rides mildly and dismally enough to the ground where his party is assembled, and in a voice sufficiently humble announces that it would be well if "half sections" would "right" and be kind enough to "wait march." On this request being complied with, he sets his own steed in motion, and the whole party are *en route* to the particular village, whence he has been ordered to draw supplies. Solemn silence reigns for the first half hour after starting, when all at once the unfortunate is struck with an idea; he wonders if the native officer has included a Pushtu-speaking man in the detachment. On enquiry he finds that he certainly had intended doing so, and that one ought to be present, but God knows, is not. Muttering oaths, the unfortunate despatches a sowar back to camp to bring the man learned in Pushtu. Then he once more buries his head in the fur of his posteen, and at length, after experiencing nightmare in the shape of dance and pic-nic memories, arrives at the village, the haven where he would be, occasionally with advantage. It is "earnestly reported" (to use one of "Mofussil's" phrases) that a pulse judge lately heard a case which occupied a great many days in trial, and that he was permitted to go on leave to Europe without having delivered judgment. In case of the death of this learned judge, or if from any other cause, he should never return to Bombay, the parties to the suit might find themselves in an awkward predicament. As judges have, I presume, to get the permission of Government before they can leave Bombay, I venture to suggest that in future His Excellency the Governor should refuse to grant this leave to any judge who is in arrear with his judgments. It is very hard on suitors that they should be kept in an agony of suspense, while the judge who is the cause of it, is enjoying himself on the Continent or in England, especially when it is remembered that he has actually been paid for doing the work which he has neglected to do.

X.

BOMBAY.

H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, to-day.

The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bender this evening:—

March	Oostreicher Lager	Tischler.
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri	Rossini.
Selection	La Gazza Ladra	Rossini.
Waltz	Bo-tiful Star	Laurent.
Polka	Kutschke	
Galop	Flick and Flock	Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, the eldest son of the Honorable Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari, in succession to Mr. Nilkhunt Mahadev, retired on pension.

The Portuguese man-of-war India, which is undergoing repairs in H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, will return to Goa, and convey thence to Portugal the mortal remains of three Governors-General who died there, viz., Baron Condel, Tavares de Almeida, and Viscount Sergio de Souza.

House trespass.—A Hindu, named Narayen Vittoba, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Nana Moroje for wilfully trespassing in the dwelling house of Mangoo, woman.

A warning to hack buggy-drivers.—Babajee Fakeers, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for plying his conveyance at a place not set apart as a stand for that purpose.

Drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dadur on view of the body of Baboo Wittoo, who was accidentally drowned in a well at that locality. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Assaults.—A Purdasee, named Chundey Pragh, was yesterday sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15, or three weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb for committing an assault on Esoo Laximon at Byculla. Abdool Rahman was yesterday fined Re. 50, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for assaulting Pandoo Bonsegam.

DELAY OF JUSTICE IN THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I do not dissent from the views of your correspondent "Mofussil," but I think (and I am sure most people will agree with me) that it is not altogether fair of him to shoot his poisoned arrows at the head of the Chief Justice alone. Some of the other judges might be ably assisted with advantage. It is "currently reported" (to use one of "Mofussil's" phrases) that a pulse judge lately heard a case which occupied a great many days in trial, and that he was permitted to go on leave to Europe without having delivered judgment. In case of the death of this learned judge, or if from any other cause, he should never return to Bombay, the parties to the suit might find themselves in an awkward predicament. As judges have, I presume, to get the permission of Government before they can leave Bombay, I venture to suggest that in future His Excellency the Governor should refuse to grant this leave to any judge who is in arrear with his judgments. It is very hard on suitors that they should be kept in an agony of suspense, while the judge who is the cause of it, is enjoying himself on the Continent or in England, especially when it is remembered that he has actually been paid for doing the work which he has neglected to do.

X.

Rooms of professional gentlemen in the High Court Buildings.—The undermentioned profession l gentlemen have their rooms in the new High Co t building. Ground-fl or—Messrs. Russell, Lang, C. F. Farran, R. V. Hearn (Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor), Macpherson (Clerk of the Crown), Branson, Kirkpatrick (High Cou t Reporter), Inverarity (Examiner in Insolvency), Turner (Official Assignee), and Jackson (Clerk Insolvent Debtors' Court). First Story—Mr. Latham, the Hon'ble John Marriott, Advocate General, Messrs. Gill, Jardine, and Newsome. Third Storey—Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas, Government Pleader. A monthly rent is paid for the rooms occupied by Messrs. Russell, Lang, Farran, Branson, Latham, the Advocate General (who gets a monthly allowance for rent from Government), Messrs. Gill, Jardine, and Fox.

Chapel of Ease for Malabar Hill.—It has long been felt by many Church-people residing in Malabar Hill, and by the Cathedral clergy in charge of the greater part of this district, that there should be a Church on the Hill. There appears to be every prospect that such a Church will shortly be built. The Bishop quite approves of the scheme, and has thrown himself heartily into it. We are quite sure many of the devout faithful living so far from the Cathedral and other Churches will come forward and help in the erection of a small Church with their influence and their money. We understand that the offertories in the Cathedral and several other Churches on Easter-Day will be devoted to this purpose, and we shall hope to see the Church opened before the end of the year. Sub-scriptions will be received by the Cathedral clergy. —*Bombay Church Chronicle.*

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK RELIEF FUND.

The following letter was addressed to M. Mowat, Esq., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, by the treasurer of the above fund:—

Secretary's and Treasurer's office,
7, Royal Bank Place, Glasgow

friends upon re-appearing amongst us. (Applause.) We are glad, too, that administrations of the Rev. G. C. Reynell are still continued amongst us that we still have the benefit of the supervision of the head master, Mr. Walters, whose skill as a musical conductor has been remarkably exhibited before us this afternoon. (Applause.) I am sure you will have heard with pleasure to the excellent concert which has been performed before us to-day, comprising as it did songs, some of which were light and gay, some serious, some sentimental, and some so spirited that as the voices were made to sound like the clang of the martial trumpet. (Laughter and applause.) We are glad also that Miss Wood is still lady superintendent, and that she has been assisted most ably during the year by Mrs. Durham, and you will remember with thankfulness the unbought interest and the most meritorious labours of the various ladies who have performed duties in connection with this institution, and particularly the lady visitors. (Applause.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, on the last annual occasion I stated to you the past history and the present condition of this institution, and to what I then said I need add but little on this occasion. Our general condition I believe is satisfactory; that is to say, the numbers are still sustained, the subscriptions have increased, and the proceeds of the printing press are remunerative. Also the land question which I adverted to last year has been settled to the satisfaction of the managers, and if the military claims to which I also adverted last year have not yet been settled, it is on account of the intricacies, the financial intricacies in which that matter is involved; but now that the question has been referred to your excellent friend Mr. Walters I have no doubt that we shall soon arrive at a right solution. During the year, as you are probably aware, propositions were made for moving this school to Panchgani. After reading the Committee's report I feel that they were perfectly right in finally deciding to remain where they are in Bombay. (Applause.) But, ladies and gentlemen, I deem it my duty still to impress upon you that the climate of the hills is vastly superior to the climate of the coast. On looking at this report we are most thankful to see the favourable sanitary report which the Committee are able to give, and to observe the testimony which is given as to the salubrity of the city, where it is your duty to dwell and to labour. Nevertheless no climate on the coast can be as bracing as the climate of the hills. It is all very well to compare the death rates, and say as many people die in the hills, or are sick in the hills, as in the plains, but the real question is, what is the actual condition of those who are pronounced to be well? Are they really strong? Is the climate of Bombay as enervating to young children as to grown up people? (Applause.) Therefore, although I admit that owing to a variety of circumstances, administrative and financial, the Committee are quite right in determining to stay in their present locality, still I hope that sooner later,—perhaps sooner rather than later—something will be done for establishing at least a branch school at Panchgani, were all the more weakly boys, and to which many boys may be sent whose parents can afford to send them. (Applause.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, in Mr. Reynold's report there is mention made of a proposed endowment to which each community is to contribute one lakh and the Government are asked to give another lakh, during the period of the next five years. Now, in these times of financial difficulty it is not possible for me to promise absolutely any pecuniary assistance, but still we may be able to give you indirect support, for it so happens that the question of technical instruction for Europeans as well as for natives is attaining remarkable proportion. It is becoming, indeed, one of the burning questions of the day. We have also had from the office of the supreme authority in India a communication urging the desirability of establishing technical schools in which provisions is made for that education which fits boys for the various trades, and other professions whereby they may earn a living technical as contra-distinguished from a general education. Instead of establishing new institutions we intend to engraft technical education upon the old existing institutions of Bombay, upon such institutions as this. Now it so happens that in this institution—in this very institution—there is the germ of a technical school, because you are probably well aware that the boys, after leaving this school at 16 years of age, are placed out as apprentices under the supervision of Sergeant Main, subject again to the general supervision of Mr. Reynell. While at home they are sent out day by day to the various workshops and factories of this great city, to learn useful trades, whereby they may earn their living. I mean such places as the railway workshops, the iron-works, the metal marts, the mills, and the carpentry workshops. I believe there are on the average about ten boys sustained by this institution sent out under Sergeant Main's supervision to those various working places in the city. Now that seems to me to be the germ of a technical school. No school can be better off for such a purpose than a place where manufactures are going on; so the Bombay Government, after considering the question in detail, are disposed to make some such offer as this to the managers of the institution. You have already ten boys under Sergeant Main; keep 20, keep 30, keep 40 if you can in these situations, and for all you keep over the number of ten the Government will give you assistance. (Applause.) This, I apprehend, will offer considerable indirect support to this institution in what I think you will generally deem is a right and practical direction. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, if this plan shall answer and is inexpensive, I believe it is within the means which even in this hard financial time we are able to place at your disposal—we may further develope the system, recollect, the object of technical school is not only to teach boys the particular arts and manufacture which are now existing in this city, but also to teach them how to work at these arts and manufacture in an improved style; in a style which shall be more scientific and artistic. Therefore, if Sergeant Main's little flock shall grow, and multiply and prosper, then we may attach more technical teachers to your institution, and so you will gradually rise to the condition of a thoroughly technical school, on the model of the schools on the Continent of Europe. [Applause.] Besides that, ladies and gentlemen, let me remind you of some very excellent practical remarks which fell from an honourable colleague of mine, Mr. Gibbs, at the recent meeting of the Cathedral School, regarding commercial classes—scientific technical commercial classes. [Applause.] Now that suggestion is possibly more suited to the Cathedral School than to this School, still Mr. Reynell tells me that if the Cathedral School can turn out boys fit for such a commercial class, this school may also turn out some. (Applause.) Therefore, let me remind you what that education amounts to. The object, ladies and gentlemen, is to bring up boys who shall be qualified at once to enter into merchants' offices in this city after they leave school. For that purpose they must be trained in the manner which mercantile men require. If they are not so trained, these young men—young assistants—will be imported from England and from the Continent of Europe, and will fill the places which might have been filled by boys from the Cathedral Schools, and also from these Byculla Schools. [Applause.] At the technical schools on the Continent the training consists of a certain amount of knowledge being imparted of modern languages, particularly French and Italian; not indeed classic French, or Italian in principle or in precept, but just that sort of knowledge which is required to write and read letters upon plain matters of business. Now, I am sanguine that we shall be able to give at least that amount of instruction in this city. We have many gentlemen natives of countries on the Continent of Europe who are filling various offices in this city, and from whom this sort of instruction can be regularly obtained; but beyond the attainments I have mentioned you will require what is called a scientific commercial knowledge which consists of something more than a general knowledge of political economy in its ordinary sense. A knowledge of political economy which bears more directly upon such matters as the theory of exchanges, the interchange of production and so on. Then some thing more will be required beyond an ordinary knowledge of the geography of countries. The student will be required to know the productions and manufactures of a country, and the countries to which they are arrived, and also the various mercantile rates both ashore and on the land. A knowledge will also be required of such elementary things as book keeping and double entry, and also some acquaintance with the practice of the counting house, the formation of bills of exchange, bills of lading and the like. May I beg the attention of all friends and parents of boys in this institution to that of most excellent work upon technical education in England in particular, and upon the continent of Europe in general, by Mr. Scott Russell. Among other things in this work he mentions this particular point regarding a mercantile education. I will venture for one moment to read to you a passage from his book, which he says that a mercantile education should consist of a knowledge of countries, a knowledge should and shores; raw materials, animal and vegetable; customs, wages, and habits of life; vegetable and products; weights, measures, and moneys; populations; monetary affairs; ship'freights, customs of nations; supply and demand and prices; voyages, and insurance; these, ladies and gentlemen, are the sort of subjects which ought to be taught in some of our schools. You may not have the means to employ such an expensive staff of instructors as is employed in some European schools, assistant masters from Europe who have received technical education. I have no doubt that your excellent master here, Mr. Walters, would be glad of that kind, and also, I am very glad of an assistant of that kind, and also, I am sure, the Rev. Mr. R. Evans, of the Cathedral School, would be equally glad of similar assistance. I believe, too, that we may receive your continued most earnestly that this matter may receive your consideration, and if you require assistance from Government consideration, and if you require assistance from Government for such an object, I am sure that my colleagues in the Government and myself will try to lend you a helping hand. (Applause.) But, ladies and gentlemen, in order to encourage you to establish technical institutions in this city—a work which can only be accomplished with co-operation—will you allow me to read to you one or two very brief passages from Mr. Scott Russell's book. He says that at Berlin, the capital of the German empire, I found a large and handsome building close by the King's Palace, in the centre of the best part of the town, and this was called at that time Gewerbe Schule or Royal School for trade teachiny. This very humble designation did not lead me to expect a high scientific education. The training which was there provided for the young professional men of Berlin. Since that time the dignity of the Gewerbe Schule has been recognised. Its building, its endowments, its rank and the salaries of the professors, and the number of the preliminary qualifications of its students, have all been raised. It has now the recognised rank of a technical university with professors of equal dignity and decrees of equal weight. One word more regarding this subject. I believe my colleague, especially mentioned the University of Zurich at the Cathedral School meeting for the consideration of the Bombay public. Permit me to read to you a passage regarding Zurich from Mr. Scott Russell's book. He says: "I select for practical purposes as a model of ourselves for the establishment and organization of our English technical university, the technical university at Zurich. It happened about 18 years ago that the Government of Zurich was in the hands of wise, educated and patriotic statesmen. These men clearly foresaw the enormous material benefit which would accrue to Switzerland, and especially to Zurich, from the instruction of the more highly educated Swiss in the practical business of life, by means of a university, in which everything which was most valuable in the trades and manufactures of all other countries should be taught by the most distinguished men imported from all nations. Switzerland accordingly, and Zurich especially, set about this task with a will and self-sacrifice well worthy of our imitation, even if quite beyond all hope of our rivalry. Then, gentlemen, in the words of Mr. Scott Russell, I mention these things of our distinct imitation. They may be beyond our means of rivalry, but still, if we are to try to raise these boys whom we see before us to-day, in their future lives, if we are to afford them the means of earning a fairly honourable livelihood, despite of competition from other quarters, we must speedily apply ourselves to this matter of technical education. (Applause.) Moreover, I would commend to the personal of ladies present the 24th chapter of Mr. Scott Russell's book, in which he tell how much may be done for the teachical education of girls, but I won't venture to enter upon that subject now, for the shadows of evening are lengthening around us. But if some day there shall be technical education for the boys, I hope that with the cooperation of the ladies, there may be something similar for the girls—(applause)—but whether the education be for the boys or for the girls, we trust that our successors hereafter will continue in the same opinion which we now hold, viz. that education must be based upon moral training and upon religious instruction—(applause)—and I am sure that so long as these institutions are supported by your lordship and by your clergy that these all-important and fundamental principles will never be lost sight of. (Applause.)

The Bishop of Bombay briefly moved a vote of thanks to His Excellency for attending, and the motion having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

His Excellency briefly responded, and the proceedings then terminated with the singing of the National Anthem and with three cheers by the boys for the Governor and the friends of the institution.

NOTICES.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

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CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables Tabulated.
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Nizam's State Railway, Bombay.
Dhond to Manmad Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Wadala to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Surat to Dawan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Passengers, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways,
Mokaneh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mohaman (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Kotree.
Kotree to Kurrachee and back.
Mooltan to Shershaand back.
Kotree to Mootan.
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rustchuk Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Irrawaddy Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Lahore to Peshawur.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Rawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mall Line.
Scale of Fares or Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour,

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway,—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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A Bay Austrian Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, a free mover, carries a good head, is a capital hack, and perfectly quite to ride, has also been broken to shingle and double harness. Rs. 750.

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Grimsum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 26th March 1879.

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LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit), it is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. This, but horrible. Can the fearful slaughter and sickness not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information invaluable.

PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year and millions at short intervals protest! The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death and premature death use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled, and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, no a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. RYE.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the ground work of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that three-fourths of the mortality now attributed to fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be gone while pestilence of the smell have arrived at such a pitch of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The simpler the better, a long only as it is effectual. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and is in the colonies, the South of America, has a largely increasing sale. It is better by far than "pick-me-up," and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—it is recommended not only as a drinking but also as a refreshing drink."—*European Mail.* Nov. 1, 1877.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it: the little food I could take generally brought on pain, and only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than England."

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CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—ENO'S FRUIT SALT. FRUIT SALTS, OR FRUIT POWDERS.—*Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1878.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR THROUGH KATHIAWAR.

His Excellency,* accompanied by Captain Bishop, of the Amberwitch, and Mr. Waters, immediately proceeded in a steam launch to visit the port of Kati Bandar, distant from the anchorage at least 16 miles, including sea and river. This mouth (there are several) of the Indus has a fine expansive channel containing an immense volume of water. Near Kati Bandar there is a defensive beach formed by the stream bending towards the town which, taken with it, presents as compared with the surroundings rather a pleasant bit of scenery. The town of Kati Bandar is now but a miserable village consisting of a few hundred wattle and dab huts, and containing not more than 1,700 inhabitants. The township has often had to change its quarters owing to the encroachments of the ever-shifting bed of the river. The Custom house is the only building of respectable appearance in the place. The surrounding country is barren and uncultivable, the soil being impregnated with salt; the town of Kati Bandar, therefore, is a port pure and simple, and that only for small native craft, there being insufficient depth of water to allow the conveniently close approach of vessels of any size. On landing His Excellency was speedily joined by the local subordinate officials and a crowd of other inhabitants. The trade of Kati Bandar has considerably fallen off of late owing to a concatenation of circumstances adverse to its prosperity. Amongst these may be mentioned the scarcity in the Punjab, whence the water carriage, afforded by the Indus, drew large quantities of grain in ordinary times for exportation. The glutting of the Bombay market during the famine with grain poured in from all parts for sale and distribution for relief purposes so reduced prices there as to render it impossible for the Sind traders to profit by exporting grain from Kati Bandar southwards; and lastly, according to the subordinate local officials, the trade of Kati Bandar has suffered from the paucity of beasts of burden for commercial purposes consequent on the large number of camels withdrawn recently from Upper Sind for military transport. Some of the people attempted to present a petition to the Governor against the Licence Tax, and were requested to tender their complaint through the proper channel.

Notwithstanding the miserable aspect of the place, the Kati Bandar Municipal coffers are in a very satisfactory state of repletion. It would appear desirable that this large money balance should be turned to useful account by being laid out in measures calculated to prevent continued damage to the town by the river "eating" further in its direction. His Excellency concluded his visit to Kati Bandar by going for a few minutes to the Custom-house and then returned on board the Amberwitch. This ship has been many years employed in connection with the Indo-European Telegraph cable between Karrachee and the head of the Persian Gulf. She is rather a slow vessel, not having exceeded five knots an hour during His Excellency's trip. Her present name was conferred on her on being employed in the telegraph service, from the circumstance that amber was one of the first substances in which electro-magnetic qualities were discovered. But though not by any means a despatch vessel, the Amberwitch is yet a comfortable enough ship as regards passenger accommodation.

KATHIAWAR.

On the morning of the 18th the Amberwitch reached the Navanagar anchorage. Major Charles Wodehouse, First Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar, soon came on board, accompanied by His Prime Minister of the Navanagar State and some of the Chief's relations. His Excellency immediately accompanied Major Wodehouse on shore, and was there received in State by the Jam Saheb in a large darbar tent which had been pitched close to the landing place for the occasion. Here also were several other tents—one for luncheon, the others furnished with dressing requirements. His Highness the Jam was tastefully dressed in crimson and gold, bespangled all over the chest with diamonds of value; and wore the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India. His necklace consisted of rubies, emeralds, and pearls arranged in perfect harmony and with fine effect. After the reception His Highness returned to Navanagar, distant from the shore about seven miles, and there waited at the city gate with a train of attendants to bid farewell to the Governor as he passed on towards Dhrol, which was the halting place for that evening as arranged by Major Wodehouse. It being necessary to travel as lightly as possible, most of the baggage was sent on to Rajkot direct. After an early luncheon His Excellency, accompanied by Major Wodehouse and Mr. Waters, set out for Dhrol. At the gate of the Jam's capital His Highness was found standing surrounded by a host of his subjects; and a number of women and girls, each supporting on her head three brass water-pots arranged one above the other, sang a song of welcome as His Excellency's carriage drew up, this pretty form of salutation being common and peculiar to all Kathiawar. Whilst the ditty was being chanted, two women advanced with handfuls of flowers and threw them with an air of graceful coquetry over the Governor and party.

Navanagar is a walled city, well built and picturesque, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants. The State has a revenue of about 26 lakhs of rupees, out of which it pays a small tribute both to the Gaikwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagadh. In all former times the peninsula of Kathiawar was overrun successively by Mahomedan and Maratha armies. During the wane of the Delhi empire the viceroy of this principality began to appropriate to himself what he had previously received for his imperial master and thus gradually acquired sovereign claims which he supported by armed force; and on the overthrow of the Moslem sway of Gujarat by the Marathas, he came to an agreement with these whereby he was allowed to retain his usurped rights, but modified to the extent of a participation with them in the ever-varying revenues of the doubly conquered territory. This dual system of extorting tribute soon developed into the most galling and vexatious tyranny, and so exasperated the subjugated Chiefs as to compel them to offer resistance, which, owing to the inferiority of their resources in arms, as compared with the power of their oppressors, only enhanced their misery. Eventually the Kathiawar Chiefs solicited the mediation of the Government of Bombay, and the Baroda Government agreeing thereto, negociations were begun, which resulted in the renunciation by the Gaikwar of his claims to the suzerainty of the principality, in favour of the Honourable East India Company, he receiving through the Company's Government certain fixed sums from the several States annually. This put an end to all excesses, and since then the people of Kathiawar have been allowed to live quietly and securely. This settlement of affairs in Kathiawar was chiefly brought about by the late Colonel Walker. Foreigners sometimes taunt Englishmen regarding the motives with which the British Government has gradually assumed sovereign powers throughout India, claiming for Russia a role equally *honourable* and *beneficent* in her Central Asian aggressions. Let these look at the assumption by us of the suzerainty of Kathiawar, taking this as an instance of our territorial aggrandisement, and learn that, whilst the inhabitants of the province have been raised by the change of masters from the depths of desolation and distress to comfort and security, the Supreme Government which effected the amelioration has been the recipient of no material return whatsoever.

The Jam is apparently between fifty and sixty years of age, seems to be of an extremely amiable disposition, and is most polite and courteous in address, but his simplicity of character has been turned to very undesirable account by the votaries of intrigue, and the State, though a rich one, is, in consequence, burdened to some extent with debt. Notwithstanding, however, the many evil influences which have been brought to bear on this Prince since his early boyhood, his mother, now an old lady, still retains a strong hold on his affections, not a day passing on which he does not pay her visit and spend an hour or two in her society. He pays an annual sum by the agreement already mentioned to the Nawab of Junagad, but it must not be supposed from this that he is the latter's inferior in rank, these two chieftains being entitled to the same number of guns as salute.

From Navanagar to Dhrol the distance is about 24 miles, and the road fairly good. Two small streams were crossed in the first twelve miles, and then the Oond river, sixteen miles from Navanagar. This stream is soon to be bridged. On crossing the Oond the Governor was met by the Thakor of Dhrol, his son, and grandson. His Highness had two carriages ready, and drove His Excellency and suite thence to his village capital. This Chief is a tall, handsome, well preserved man, of about fifty years of age, and was dressed with quiet taste and pleasing effect, in green and purple and gold. The son, who is of mean stature as compared with his father, was also well dressed; his tunic being dark mauve coloured silk velvet embroidered around the neck and on the shoulders with gold set with small pearls. The little boy's dress resembled that of his grandfather.

Shortly after arrival His Excellency and party drove with the Thakor through his capital, and visited the darbar hall (where *pan soparee* and garlands were presented) and a kiosk recently built by him on the outskirts of the city. Dhrol—the town—contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and presents a clearly and well cared for appearance. The Thakorate of Dhrol was founded by the first Jam (or one of the first) of Navanagar, who sent his brother here as an independent ruler. For a time it was a large and thriving State, but subsequent disputes between the new and the parent chiefdom, ending in strife, resulted in the gradual curtailment of Dhrol, till its revenue diminished to five lakhs of rupees, at which figure it still stands.

One of the last causes of Navanagar aggression on Dhrol was the refusal of the Thakor to allow his only son to be adopted by the Jam as his heir and successor. The father thus withheld from his son the prospect of a throne and sceptre six times greater than it was his to bequeath.

The crops around Dhrol, consisting of wheat and millet, were being harvested and threshed at the different threshing floors along the road at Latipur, the first village of importance east of the capital. There was a large quantity of grain of different sorts, newly threshed and heaped, awaiting assessment. It appears that swarms of locusts visited the district when the crops were young and tender, and ate all that was then above ground, but a second growth took place, and the crops now reaped average about nine annas—that is, something more than half a bountiful return. As against the evils of drought and consequent famine from which this province suffered during 1877, one advantage has been gained—namely, the survival of a sufficient number of the strongest and best cattle, and the prospective perpetuation of a better breed of draught animals than could previously be obtained from the multiplying hordes of ill-favoured and useless specimens of the bovine species which from the sanctity assigned to them by the tenets of *Hinduism* were allowed to live till disease terminated their existence. Owing to the large rainfall of last monsoon, and the abundance of grass and hay in consequence, the draught and other animals seen in this district were in first rate condition. I was given to understand that this excessive rainfall first injured the *kharif* crops, and the damage was enhanced by the subsequent depredations of locusts which attended also to the *kharif* crops, and thus reduced the year's return to little over half of what under more favourable circumstances it has usually been. Still, a 9-anna crop does not imply that famine must ensue, as it falls much short of starvation limits; and certainly the people of Kathiawar, as seen between Navanagar and Rajkot, showed no signs of want, appearing hale and plump and hearty. And considering the precautions taken by the political officers, there can be but little grounds for the panic which seems to have driven some thousands of people from the Kathiawar coast to Bombay in search of means of livelihood.

At Tankaria, a walled, well-built, cleanly and prosperous village, 12 miles from Morvi, the Thakor of the latter place had tents pitched and refreshments ready for His Excellency and party; and drove them thence to his capital in a drag with four-in-hand, proving himself a very good whip. At the gate of the city a Parsi inspector of police led a few hearty cheers, and then presented the Governor with a bouquet of flowers. Several decorated arches were then passed under, each bearing in pronounced capitals some expression of loyalty, welcome or gladness, as regards the Governor, while

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE NURSEY MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with some attention the letter by "A Creditor," which appeared in your journal lately, on the subject of the illfated Nursey mills.

The arguments of your correspondent in favour of working the four mills are plausible enough; and persons ignorant of or non-conversant with the internal management of our local spinning companies might be easily led away into the belief that a case had been made out. It would not be amiss, therefore, were I to attempt in this letter to show the speciousness of the grounds set forth by "A Creditor," who, judging from his writings may, perhaps, be some knowing official connected with the mills, or some one interested in seeing these worked forthwith.

The chief reasons he has assigned for working the mills are—

(1.) That the machinery will soon be spoiled.
(2.) That there would be a saving in the shape of mucadamage, brokerage, and agent's commission.
(3.) That if the mills are thrown out for sale in the market in these depressed times, they would go for a song, especially as there is a syndicate of capitalists who are ready to purchase them at a rate abnormally below their intrinsic value at this moment.

With regard to the first, I may say that mill machinery, by being allowed to remain idle, will not rust or deteriorate. I know of instances where mills have had to stop, say from one to three months consecutively, and that without any injury or damage. I will, however, admit one thing. That in cases where a mill machinery remains idle for upwards of four months, the only damage that could happen is the injury that card clothing might undergo. But it is necessary to know whether the cards of the four mills have been newly clothed, or whether they have been so carelessly managed as to require immediate replacement. If the latter, then it will be idle to say that the machinery will deteriorate in value, as anybody the purchaser, whoever he be, will have to reclothe the cards. But supposing that half of the card engines are fresh clothed, they, too, will be required to be reclothed if there is a stoppage for four consecutive months. The cost of replacement, then, will vary according to the number of card engines in each mill, say from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 30,000 taking the cost of clothing each at Rs. 250, by no means a low figure. Nothing else deteriorates. In fact, with proper care, and by lubricating its various parts from time to time, mill machinery can be kept idle for a whole year, but without any injury so as to be ready to be worked at any moment.

As regards saving in mucadamage. That all Bombay mills do engage mucadams to convey cotton to its destination is well known. The rates paid, however, vary in each mill. But I don't know whether there is a single mill in Bombay which does not pay mucadamage. Supposing, then, that the liquidators work the mills, it is evident that cotton will have to be conveyed and mucadamage must be paid. It may be less than what the insolvent agents might have charged to the companies; but it is absurd to suppose that cotton could be conveyed to the mills by mucadams for nothing unless the three gentlemen in charge carry it themselves on their back.

Again, in reference to the brokerage, it is a fact that certain companies, as much mismanaged as the Nursey mills, do pay brokerage. But that is altogether irregular. It is the custom in Bombay that cotton dealers alone pay brokerage. It may be that some concerns, for reasons best known to their agents, pay it out of their own coffers, which, however, is not right. Brokerage of no sort [except it be for negotiating loans] ought to form a charge against a mill. Assuming that they act on the advice of "A Creditor," the liquidators, if well advised, ought not to pay a pie for brokerage.

There remains the agents' commission. I admit that there will be a saving under this head; but not to the full extent of the amount which the precious runaway agents used to carry away. That was something like Rs 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 per month for each mill. If the liquidators work the mills they will have to employ expert salesmen for the sale of yarns and piece goods, and otherwise to watch and superintend the outturn, besides other assistants. If stuffs are manufactured that are unsaleable in the market it would be a case. The liquidators, though men of business and integrity, are altogether blissfully ignorant of mill management. I consider that fully a thousand rupees will be required to pay for a staff of experts and assistants who, by the bye, ought to be men of great honesty. For, Sir, some of these will have to perform all the executive duties which a secretary or agent generally performs; and there is no saying what a dishonest salesman, with an ignorant set of liquidators, may not do. The mischief would be great. Hence a round sum of Rs. 1,000 per month is not a bad figure. But the saving in commission would be thirty pounds sterling reduced.

Now, let me turn to another point. "A Creditor" says the mills could be worked. We all know that. But will he guarantee that they would be worked with a profit? He himself admits that very few mills presently earn a bare profit, while many more actually work at a loss. Under these circumstances, can it be reasonably expected that the Nursey mills, whose internal management was a bye-word of reproach for months past, will make a profit?—more especially with a thoroughly discorganised staff and establishment, notwithstanding anything to the contrary which their superintendents or managers may say. No sensible man would hold out this expectation, however sanguine interested folk might be. Loss, positive loss, would be the result. Perhaps "A Creditor" would show by figures that at the present moment yarns and cloths might be so manufactured as to leave a margin of profit after payment of all cost and charges of production. But, I say even figures would be illusory as shrewd mill-owners, turning out mark-table stuffs, know to their cost at the present moment when they have to store away in their godowns from one to five thousand bales. When it comes to the *practical* matter of *selling and clearing off* the goods that the real hitch is found out. Sale may be effected, but to what purpose if the goods are not paid for immediately and cleared? It is a fact that good mills after selling their produce, find it hopeless to induce buyers to pay even with tolerable rapidity. So dull is the demand. Removal of 10 or 15 or even 20 bales a day is not much. If the four mills are worked, the liquidators will have to find within 2 months a working capital from three to five lakhs, according to the capacity of each mills. Assuming that the requisite funds would be forthcoming at 9 per cent., under the guarantee of the Court that the insiders will have a *first* claim of preference over all other creditors, the interest alone for a fixed period would be enough to swamp away any appreciable profit, if profit there be, which they might make. To say that in the existing circumstances of Bombay the mills would be able to manufacture goods one day and sell such a profit another day, receiving payment in cash, say even within five days, would be simply to insult the understanding of persons well cognisant of mill affairs.

All these are serious questions which need to be well looked into. It is easy to say that the mills could be worked. I conceive it to be the most problematical thing—so many are the obstacles in the way. I have pointed out some and shall now proceed to show a few more.

Suppose that the liquidators have overcome the difficulties attendant on working the mills, and they set them in motion; let us see what time will it take to rehabilitate them. I doubt if it take less than 2 months to put them all in a thoroughly orderly order. But even then the question crops up, whether you could have satisfactory work and whether really good men could be induced to join the mill, only to be turned out at a moment's or a few days' notice; and whether if even such men could be had, whether they would work with as much alacrity and zeal as they would in an establishment where the question of permanency would not cross their minds. Who would appreciate their services? In fact, the staff of supervisors, overlookers, such as engineers, card masters, weaving masters, chief jobbers—these will work under an uncert inty. They would be in constant dread of a change of masters. Perfunctory work and waste of money would be the result. It now well known that a movement has been set on foot [though rather late in the day] by owners of mills which have up to this time been well managed and able to give a fair return in the shape of dividends, that there should be a stoppage of eight days at the least in each month for two consecutive months, commencing from the 15th instant. If working mills find that the market is glutted with their goods, and that over-production is daily going on at a tremendous rate, and that it is impossible to clear it notwithstanding all exertions, and that, therefore, it is necessary to stop eight days in a month, will it not be a hopeless effort for the liquidators to work the unfortunate concerns under their charge, with all the several serious drawbacks and disadvantages I have attempted to point out above? Again, they have now in their possession all books of accounts and other mill statements. From these they will be able to find out, with the aid of experts, whether even under the precious management of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee & Co the four companies, with an organised staff and active machinery, made any profits to speak of during the last 18 months. I should not be surprised if the accounts show a dead loss, though it might be that dividends have been paid.

Now, to the third reason of "A Creditor." He is apprehensive lest a combination of capitalists should be so far successful as to admit of the mills being sold at a rate far below their intrinsic value. It is nothing new to say that the class of folk, well known in Bombay as "wreckers," are at their old work again. No doubt they would try to purchase the mills for a song. But, on the other hand, it is but reasonable to suppose that the three shrewd men of business and integrity who have been appointed by the Court to liquidate the companies will exercise a wise discretion when considering offers. It is to be presumed that they will acquire the most reliable and accurate information necessary to assess fairly the value of spindles and looms and accept offers accordingly. Combination of capitalists, if any, [though I have my doubts if there be any at all] will not and cannot last long. The individual interest will in the long run so overcome the corporate interest, that sooner or later a "division in the camp" must take place. So I do not apprehend the least fear on the score of combination. My business experience tells me that such combinations are no sooner formed than broken.

I think, Sir, I have now exhausted the subject. In writing so I have been actuated only by one motive, and that is the motive of free and independent discussion. In an independent subject of this nature there is either a good as a healthy criticism. The more the matter is minced (for the question involved a large amount of money) there will be more light thrown on it, and the greater the light the more will it be for the benefit and inclusive of your correspondent. As for myself, I may mention that I am neither a shareholder nor a creditor of the unfortunate companies. Consequently, I have no interest to serve. I judge of things from an independent stand-point, which even the stand-point of a capitalist or would-be buyer. It is not for me to say whether my views are right or wrong. Of these let the business public, conversant with mill affairs, judge.

And now if it be not out of place, I would here venture to propound an humble proposal of my own. It is this: let the liquidators of the eight or nine companies now being wound-up can best serve the weighty matter of creditors and poor unfortunate shareholders at large. It is then necessary in the first place that all the concerns should not be thrown on the market for sale. That procedure would, in the present panic-stricken state of Bombay, prove disastrous. It should be the duty of liquidators to submit to the Court a written statement of the prospects of Bombay mills at the present juncture; and pray for an order that they be authorised not to sell by public auction as it is usual to do. For were this concern to be brought to the hammer it was almost certain they would not fetch their intrinsic value—more especially when cash will have to be paid down in a very short time for the full amount. I propose that the concerns should be sold in such a manner that whilst the liquidators succeed in getting a fair value, without risk, purchasers might be offered all reasonable facility to encourage them in making good offers. In this way the interests of both will be well served—that of creditors and purchasers alike. The first thing then which the liquidators should do is to advertise the sale full two months before the day fixed for sale. In the meantime intending purchasers should be furnished with a detailed list of the machinery, its maker, &c., &c.; also full particulars of the stock of coal, cotton, stores, &c. on hand. The mills themselves ought to be left open for inspection during business hours. The liquidators should have the option on the day of sale to part the concern either at the highest offer that may be made to them in the interval, provided that it is reasonable, or bring it to the hammer to the highest bidder. The conditions of payment should be that 25 per cent. of the purchase money be paid immediately after the offer is accepted or after the mills knocked down to the highest bidder; and the balance to be paid in three equal instalments at an interval of four months—thus completing the purchase within 12 months from the date of sale. Ten to outsider a year would seem a long period; but if he consider the peculiar circumstances of cotton mills he would soon understand why it should be so. The difference between selling the concern and demanding immediate payment, and the other mode would be plain. In the former case all cash would have to be required at *once*. This is a difficulty in itself. It would not bring into market many buyers. The result would be that there would be fewer purchasers who would beg to buy it off at their own price. In the latter case many purchasers will be attracted. As there would be an immediate demand for 25 per cent. only of the purchase money, I would not be surprised if in the one case a mill worth 10 lakhs is offered 5, and in the other 7. The effect will be that in one case the creditor will get, say 8 annas in a rupee in 4 months; in the other 12 or even 14 annas in a rupee in 1 year, of which 8 annas will be coming to him in 5 months. Of course, the conveyance of the property ought not to be completed until the purchaser has paid the balance within 12 months. In the meantime as soon as the first 25 per cent are paid to the purchaser, as an inducement should be given possession of the mill on the condition that it is to be worked entirely at his own expense and risk, but under the immediate supervision of some thoroughly honest independent men to be nominated by the liquidators, but paid for by the buyers. It would be the duty of these nominees of the liquidators to watch the machinery, &c., of the mill on their behalf. The purchaser would be but too willing to pay their remuneration—for he who buys a mill at 7 lakhs won't grudge to pay at the most from 2,400 to 3,600 rupees per annum for this sort of supervision. Of course, if the purchaser can afford to pay the balance of his purchase money sooner than 12 months the better for all concerned. To sum up. The advantages of the proposal are—

(1.) Facility to intending purchasers owing to payment by easy instalments, bringing with it better offers.
(2.) Immediate possession to work the mill.
(3.) Profits, whatever they be, which the purchaser may derive by working the mill before he has completed the purchase money, and become the owner of the mill *de facto*.
(4.) Saving in interest on balances of instalments due.

The liquidators, on the other hand, will have by such a method realised a better price than what they might have otherwise fetched. And, of course, the creditors will have reaped the benefit of whatever advantageous sale that might be made.

Again, the mode of selling the mill in the manner indicated above would break down combination, if any, of capitalists. A larger number of investors would come in the field and the best prices obtained, because enough of breathing time would be afforded for paying the balance of purchase money. Men of moderate means could join their respective capital sufficient to enable them to make a purchase. Again, they might, if they so choose, form a joint stock company in the meantime, and have the money ready to pay to the liquidators on the due date. I repeat that it is for the creditors to understand their own interests—whether they would take 8 annas in 4 months or take 12 to 14 annas in twelve months, but having 8 annas in the meantime in 5 months. With these observations I beg to conclude this rather lengthy correspondence, leaving the scheme to the consideration of liquidators and all interested in the several companies now being wound up.

Bombay, March 31. CITIZEN.

THE VERNACULAR DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND MR. GIBBS.

THE STATE OF THE VERNACULAR DRAMA.

The vernacular drama is passing through an ordeal of severe expiation. The success which one or two attempts at reviving the institution about ten or twelve years ago met with, immediately led to a horde of idle school and college boys and a number of street-walkers without, to use a set police phrase, any ostensible means of living, to try their luck on the stage. A not very discriminating public was for a time dazzled with the novelty of the revival. Gaudy costumes and the gewgaw of the theatre made up for want of talent and art. After a time, however, the mania ceased to rage. The native public was scandalized when it saw how many children and diligent students were beguiled from their homes and schools by rascally stage-managers and "dramatists" to supply with youthful looks and tender voices situations of which the plays themselves were entirely void. A strong reaction set in, the drama became a bye-word among the natives, and it was deservedly left to the patronage of those from whom a large class of the so-called drama-writers and actors themselves emanated, namely, the rabble. Naturally enough it took a step still downward. Mere absence of wit and moral teaching was not enough to please, literally "the dramatic loves the dramatic patrons gave." All serious plots therefore, and sensible dialogue, all serious and speeches calculated to arouse the base passions were put on the boards for the multitude delectation of dubash-boys and hawkers. Nor were there bigger rascal wanting who would turn the drama into an instrument of diverting the energies of youth and of inciting poor innocent boys and girls to rebel against parental control, especially if the prospect of a rich inheritance or of blooming beauty were there hope of future self-aggrandisement in one shape or another. Be put no such lures in the mouths of actors and actresses only; the aim was sought to impress on juvenile minds that the foul teaching which it was the object of those knaves to inculcate had the high sanction of the drama and the approval of the public. The evil had so far increased that a lot of trash which, with the assistance of type and low actors came to be invested with the dignity of printed and acted dramatic literature, was produced, bristling with vicious themes and expressions, in which those initiated into a particular set might decipher hidden names and meanings. This was consequence to every full prospect that the friends of native boys and girls had, before them, to see their children and wards ruined. We do not say that such was the case in Bombay, but we do say that the drama in Bombay was not confined to the lowest classes of society. If we mistake not, only such dramas as we have described here, for example, did play an essential part in a scheme which aimed at and in some cases succeeded in procuring the isolation of innocent new ridy youths from under the legitimate authority and the holy guidance of family and school, was a step in one of those causes which explain and justify the dislike, even abhorrence, with which the more respectable classes of the community recoil up to this day from the contact of much mischief. With very few exceptions, indeed, the whole of that which has been produced under the name of dramatic literature during these ten or twelve years is unfavourable to the best interests of those who have during all that long period defiled the stage have sprung from low classes of the community, with as much knowledge of the art and function of acting as Colman's Macbeth, who was perfectly satisfied

"To Polly it, and folly it, and dance it quite the dandy O.
And for tunes, who had but one, and that was Drops of Brandy O!"

—while as regards that precious brood of authors who by when the worthlessness of the lot, being the actual party very often to the lewd gratification which has poisoned so many youthful minds, the ignorance which has characterised them has been so complete that they are not conscious even of their inaspecity, and justify the writing of nonsense by asking—

"If we give trash, as some poor critics say,
Why flocks an audience nightly to our play?"

Well, we shall pass them by for the present, simply remarking that the nuisance is *not* blind. In our next article dwell on the subject, and point out the direction in which the intelligent public may be induced to take the initiative in the matter without trenching on the principle which has hitherto kept this branch of amusement free from any supervision or control, and which has been the only safeguard against the stage becoming the mere engine of political or religious party. We shall also point out the fatal mistake which has been made by the Parsee community in the establishment of their theatre, and show how it is that the Parsee stage has not been able to keep pace with the Hindu in the matter of improvement.

The attempts of the society which gave a performance last Wednesday before H. E. the Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, and a crowded audience of European and native ladies and gentlemen are in this direction. This society has, we learn, passed through a probation of some years now. The very best guarantee of its respectability and the endeavour of some of the able writers and actors of vernacular plays have not yet proved sufficient to break down entirely in its favour the prejudice which has taken hold of the minds of natives against the drama. Still it has made its way surely if not speedily, and the very fair representation of the respectable portion of our society which was present on Wednesday evening at the Esplanade Theatre showed that the lost prestige of the native drama had a chance of being retrieved. The entertainment consisted of different scenes from four of the best pieces yet put on the Gujarati stage. We have already noticed these plays are now. We still retain such therefore the time selected was judicious one, and the music and songs which were interspersed among them were of a very high order. The society, we learn, was founded by Mr. Khrishnaji N. Khirajee, and has been hitherto under his guidance. His is pursued to have many lofty objects in view, and the play of "Love and Duty," with which the club is performing this season is said to be written by him. We have no hesitation in saying that the entire and one which such a task demands must be uncommon. The excellent Gujarati, if the last-named play, and the accuracy of the actors' speeches bespeak in the writer a considerable degree of knowledge of the language which is admirable. Under such leadership the Natak Ottejk Mandli may safely hope to bring the noble art to the dramatic into favour once again. It was a good move that they commenced their revival, as on the occasion of the first drama under the auspices of H. E. Lord and Mr. Gibbs, and it is to be hoped that it may be followed up by others that in the succeeding cold season. We heard it said that H. E. Excellency was heard to say that he had enjoyed himself during the whole hour and he spent last Wednesday evening among the performances. We are told on that both His Excellency and Mr. Gibbs warmly cheered by the house as they entered the box.

We learn that there is a regular committee to manage the society's affairs, and that some of the members of your native community are respectable of the club [illegible] but the whole under such committee [illegible] is under such like [illegible] very well that when some body shows a disposition to take the lead in playing the host to members of Council, but a committee superintending such of popular production such as we believe a committee ought to bring the exercise of brains and perhaps the expenditure of a little money in the discharge of its functions. For instance, it is perhaps in consonance with a vitiated public taste to prolong the scene of a piece to the small hours of the morning, or to fight a few more battles on the stage than perhaps were actually fought in the field by say Rama; and however much we may be disposed to overlook these drawbacks in a club which plays only for profit, it is but just to expect that so influential a committee as vouches for the respectability of the Natak Ottejk Mandlee, and in so doing perhaps helps itself to a little of that commodity too, should put it to the power of their actors by a little pecuniary aid to discourage such tastes, and not suffer their attempts to be furnished by small considerations to secure the favour of an audience whose literary and intellectual judgments are not to be trusted. Unless the committee realize an idea of their proper functions and encourage the efforts of the club by their presence and support occasionally, as well as endeavour to give a healthy tone and judicious bent to the popular craving for dramatic amusement, we are afraid they are simply useless, for the entertainment of a Governor or Councillor does not necessarily depend upon the presence of an ornamental committee, nor is his enjoyment enhanced when surrounded by an audience where the solid aristocracy of intellect is subordinated to the unstable aristocracy of wealth and position especially as these are acquired in India.

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TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

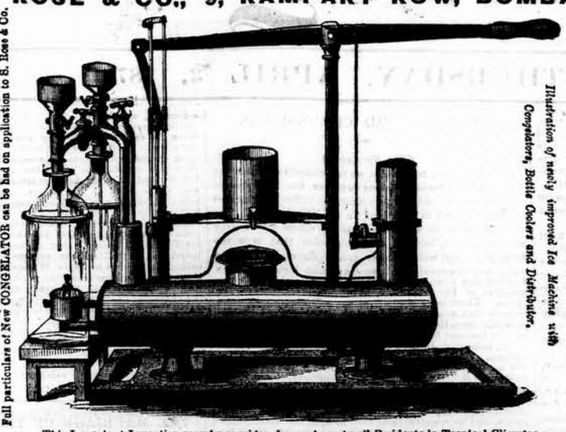
Ice! Ice!! Ice!!! A Decanter of Ice Water in 4 Minutes.

IMPROVED PNEUMATIC DOUBLE-ACTION ICE MACHINES,

WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR, BOTTLE COOLER AND DISTRIBUTOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.



The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order. Full particulars of New CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on Board-ships, these machines will be found invaluable for Camp use, rendering them most serviceable for Camp use.

Illustration of newly improved Ice Machine with Congelators, Bottle Coolers and Distributor.

This Important Invention may be considered as a boon to all Residents in Tropical Climates.

S. ROSE & Co., would invite special attention to the IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES now offered for sale. The improvement results from a new accessory applied to the Machines. The accessory in question is in itself a most ingenuous invention. It consists of a Funnel-shaped Vessel fitting to the end of the air-tube of an Ice Machine as ordinarily constructed, and the principle involved is the gradual dribbling of water through the funnel into the cavity of the Vase when brought into vacuo by the Air Pump. The water thus falling is rapidly frozen, visibly illustrating a very beautiful natural phenomenon; the combination of the process results in the formation of Ice in each Vase in thick, heavy blocks, which attain to the weight of about 2 pounds in each Vessel in about 20 minutes.

In about three minutes, water at 90° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanters, are specially useful for making Iced Water or other Liquid, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, as shown in the engraving; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, is absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the cylinder, an intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result, reducing the Water to Ice.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 degrees Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

IMPROVED SINGLE-ACTION or one Decanter Machine, fitted complete ..... Cash Rs. 193 0
IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTION or two Decanter Ice Machine fitted with all requisites for working and Packed in one case ..... Cash „ 275 0
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Packing Cases extra.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine. Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates when more than two Machines are purchased.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—SULPHURIC ACID IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRICE.

For Extra Decanter, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather Washers, Sulphuric Acid, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation.

The introduction of Messrs. S. Rose & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

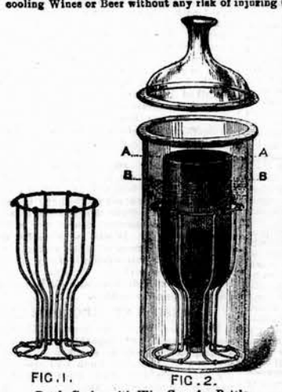


FIG. 1.

Bottle Cooler with Wire Cage for Bottle.
Bottle Cooler attached to Taps.
See Illustration of Ice Machine.
PRICE OF BOTTLE COOLER IN GLASS WITH WIRE CAGES, Rs. 15.

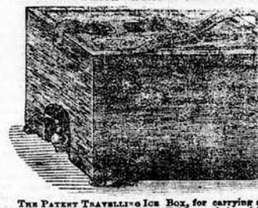
FIG. 2.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine, each ..... Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.



THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX, for carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice for the Table, and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time. It is indispensable for the journey through from Bombay to Calcutta. Size, 17 inches by 13 inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a Railway Carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects; it will hold about 14 lbs. of Ice. It is fitted with Leather strap, and Tap to draw off the Cold Water.—Price, Rs. 25; Smaller Size, Price Rs. 20.

NEW ICE MACHINES.

SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

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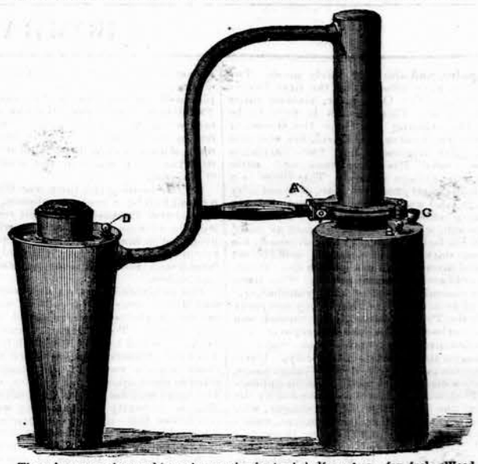

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an Anna for fuel. Wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation ..... Rs. 150 0
Larger Size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at each operation ..... „ 250 0

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Packing Cases extra.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern, Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap. Medium size ..... Rs. 140

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ..... Rs. 160

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THE INSANE ASYLUMS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The annual administration and progress report of the Insane Asylums in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1878, has been submitted to Government by the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, from which we gather the following particulars:

The whole number of lunatics confined in 1878 was 829, as compared with 869 in the preceding year. Of these, 681 were males and 148 females, and the total number remaining in the asylums at the end of the year was 580, comprising 463 males and 117 females. There were admitted during the year 202 males and 40 females. There were discharged 185 males and 23 females, 68 of the former and 8 of the latter having been cured, while 110 males and 14 females are described as improved, and 10 males and 1 female left the asylums unimproved. There were 41 deaths, as compared with 56 in 1877. The daily average of lunatics confined was 594·2 as against 598·9 in the previous year. It appears that the numbers of criminal lunatics rose from 106 in 1877 to 111, comprising 106 males and 5 females. Of these 3 males were discharged and 2 females died, leaving 85 males and 4 females in confinement at the close of the year. Of the 92 Christians admitted into the asylums during 1878, 24 were Europeans, Hindus number 23, Musalmans 66, and Parsis 2. Among the new admissions there were 66 European soldiers, 8 native soldiers, and one European sailor. There were 20 cultivators, 31 labourers, 49 paupers and mendicants, and 23 petty tradesmen and dealers. The causes of insanity are specified, and correspond for the most part with those assigned in previous reports. To the use of ganja 142 cases are attributed, to alcohol 23 were hereditary or congenital; 25 were due to epilepsy, 50 to grief, 10 to fright, and 7 to religious excitement. In 397 cases no cause could be assigned. The chief causes of physical sickness were fevers—335 cases as compared with 298 in 1877—and diarrhœa and dysentery, of which there were 95 cases against 110 in the previous year. The mortality amongst the patients was for the most part assignable to these three causes, as well as epilepsy, old age, and debility. It is noticeable that the percentage of cures amongst married persons, though less than in the past year, was again larger than amongst unmarried persons. The Government Resolution on the Report says, "The summaries of the various reports show that the respective Superintendents deserve the commendation bestowed on them by the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for the manner of which they conducted their important and trying duties, and it is satisfactory to observe that the asylums were regularly inspected by the official visitors. The condition of the Colaba Asylums was much improved by the alterations effected, and the health of the inmates was much better than in previous years. In all the asylums the treatment of patients was assisted by regular employment where practicable, and no means were left untried to improve their unhappy circumstances."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY CHINESE ON MISSIONARIES.

(Foochow Herald.)

Another serious outrage, instigated as usual by the literati, has we hear been recently perpetrated on one of the English Church Mission chapels at a place called Yik-kau, in the district of Kieng-ning Fu. On the 8th of the present Chinese moon one of the literary magnates of the place called on the native preacher and demanded from him the sum of one hundred dollars for the right of preaching or having a Christian chapel in the town, and threatened that unless he got the money he would tear down the chapel and expel the preacher. The Christians of course refused to comply with this illegal demand, and in consequence of the refusal, the literati came the same day with a gang of about two hundred ill-looking vagabonds, who smashed the doors of the chapel, destroyed and took away the Mission property, seriously injured the native catechist, and robbed him of all his little effects. The Magistrate in charge was applied to for protection, but, as appears to be usual in such cases, refused to interfere. This, we are informed, as the fourth outrage committed by the native literati on English Mission property in the above district.

About six or seven years ago the chapel belonging to this Mission in the town of Yen-peng Fu was destroyed by the gentry of that place in the same manner as on the recent occasion, above mentioned, and nothing has been since done by the Chinese authorities to restore their property to the Mission, or to punish the offenders though the officials have been repeatedly called upon by H. M.'s Consul to enforce the law. Three years ago the mission premises in the city of Kieng-ning Fu, were attacked and destroyed by a gang of ruffians, headed and paid by the gentry. The preachers and their fellow Christians were subjected to the most barbarous cruelties and insults. They were stripped of all clothing and hung up for two hours on a tree, and the most abominable admixtures of filth forced into their mouths; two of them fainting under the process. After indescribably disgusting insults had been heaped upon their persons, they were taken down, and, with ropes round their necks, were marched naked through the principal streets of the town, a public crier going before and calling on the people to witness the spectacle of four foreign barbarians without clothes. One of the men thus treated, the Rev. Mr. Ling, a most faithful and devoted clergyman, never recovered from the effects of the injuries which he then received, and has since died. This outrage has never been redressed though the case was, we are reliably assured, brought to the notice of the Viceroy by H.M's Consul. It was not surprising, therefore to learn that when in June last the Mission re-established itself in the city of Kieng-ning Fu, the very same parties again attacked the Mission premises, destroyed the chapel, and ill-treated and expelled the catechists and Christians from the place.

We understand that in all these instances the Magistrates have openly taken the side of the rioters, and have refused to punish the ringleaders of the riot, though they are well-known to the authorities. The long delay in making reparation for the outrages committed on the same Mission at Wu-shi-shan in the city of Foochow, together with the refusal of the authorities to take any steps towards the punishment of the riotous literati of Kieng-ning-Fu and Yen-pang or to restore to the mission its property in these places, not unnaturally encourage the literati in their lawless conduct. We should like to know the nature of the remontrances, if any, which H.M.'s Consul is said to have addressed to the Chinese authorities in regard to these daring interferences with Missionary property; and also, why it is that these remonstrances have been so persistently disregarded, and that matters have become worse and worse, till the mission is threatened with the destruction of all its property, even under the very eyes of the British Consul in the city of Foochow. We should like also to know how it is that the remonstrances or representations, made by the Consuls of all other nationalities at this port, under like circumstances, are promptly attended to, and that the Chinese have recently confined their depredations to the persons and property of the English Mission alone?

We further understand that the English Missionaries have serious apprehensions of further outrages on their chapels and congregations in differents parts of this province; and that, in despair of getting any satisfaction or protection from the authorities in China, they have appealed to the Foreign Office at home, through the president of the Church Missionary Society. It is sincerly to be hoped that this unsatisfactory state of affairs will not be allowed to continue much longer; and that the Chinese will be made to feel that they cannot destroy and burn down the property, or insult the persons of British subjects, with impunity. But above all, is it desirable that treaty obligations shall be held sacred and be faithfully carried out.

MARRIAGE VOWS.

It may interest those fairer members of the fair sex whose marriage rights and duties are to be found recorded in the Book of Common Prayer, to know what are the vows their dusky Aryan sisters take upon themselves and exact from their bridegrooms on entering into the blissful state of matrimony. These vows are, like those of the Western Church, repeated first by the minister and assented to by the parties. But generally in the Eastern ceremony there are two ministers, each the family Brahman of one of the parties, and as the bride and bridegroom are usually of the age of about seven and ten, and the vows are given in the form of corrupt Sanskrit verses, the attempt is not made to have them repeated by the contracting parties themselves. When the seven turns have been made round the sacred fire by the bride and bridegroom (his constant being tied to the end of her frock according to the orthodox custom), the two are again seated on the consecrated stools, the girl still, as before, at the boy's right hand, which shows she is still free, for the left hand is the wife's place. Then her family priest recites the promises required for her from the bridegroom, whose priest accepts the obligation, and in his turn recites the vows required from the bride. When these have been assented to, the girl is placed at the boy's right hand, and the ceremony is complete. They are man and wife.

The verses repeated are said to have been consecrated by their use in the nuptials of two very exalted personages indeed. When Mahadeo (the Great God) was about to marry Parbati (the daughter of the mountain) that prudent goddess refused to sit down at his left hand until he had made her the following seven promises:—

1. "You must not give a feast to Brahmans without consulting me, as hitherto you have consulted your father and mother." This may be rendered:—"You are not to ask any of your bachelor friends to dinner without notice to me beforehand."

2. "You will not bestow charity without consulting me,"—that is:—"Do not give large cheques to hospitals and missions. Charity begins at home. Let me hold the purse-strings."

3. "You will give me sweets while I remain a child, let me enjoy the pleasures of youth while young and when I am old will not make me the household-drudge"—that is:—"Let me dance and play tennis when I am young, and sit and talk scandal when I am old."

4. "You will consult me on your money matters"—careful lady, she wished to tighten her hold on the purse-strings.

5. "You will place all your cattle, from goats to elephants, in my charge"—she insisted on the control even of the stable.

6. "You will feed and clothe me suitably in the three different seasons," that is:—"Take me into camp in the cold weather, to the hills in the hot, and keep the punkhas going in the rains."

7. "You will not scold me while I am sitting with my lady friends, but wait until you get me home by myself"—she knew he would be no match for her at curtain-lecturing.

The great god agreed, but said he must have four promises from her in return:—

1. "You will not go out alone into the jungle"—or in other words:—"You will not insist on going alone to the hills, living me to grill in the plains."

2. "If while out walking you meet a strange man you will not meet him face to face, but turn aside to the right or left until he pass"—that is:—"Do not make eyes at and flirt with other men."

3. "You will not go to your father until he sends for you (it would be a breach of etiquette)." Perhaps this is a quiet way of saying—"You must not bring an old mother-in-law upon me."

4. "You must obey my commands." And though this is not counted as a fifth promise, it embraces them all—"you will daily keep me in mind."

Although this is probably not at all a literal translation of the original Sanskrit, it is (that is the first part of each promise as given above is) the interpretation put upon the verses by a village priest who had often recited them, and by a large assemblage of Brahmans, and no doubt represents the idea entertained by village dames of their duties to their husbands, and claims against them. Here are the verses as given for the benefit of the learned who may be able to give the original Sanskrit and the true interpretation.

The girl's priest says:—

Ek mukhe, dwe urje, trin rasha pokheye,
Chare pasya bhave, panch pa-hubbye,
Khas rastubhye, he sakhe, sapt padabha.

The boy's priest says:—

Udyane, madyapane, pitagrahgamane
Agya bhango na kariabyam bhakt kirtwa dine dine.

THISTLE.

SUNDAY.

An earnest and very able controversy has been carried on in the columns of the *Pioneer* lately on the subject of the observance of Sunday. A very liberal clergyman has now entered the lists, and writes as follows:—

"In the multitude of counsellors there is safety." Some say "wisdom," but Solomon does not. Anyhow, we may hope to come to some safe conclusion after such a multitude of counsellors have taken up the vexed theological question of Sabbatarianism, to show that they have "more wisdom than all their teachers" (see Psalm cxix.). In fact, I think, with Luther and Melancthon, that it is impossible to bring forward facts and arguments in support of their views, keeping always steadily in mind the single point at issue,—*what is their authority?*

EXCELSIOR.

The vital statistic of Calcutta for the week ending the 22nd March show a death-rate of 32·5 per thousand per annum, against 30·2 in the previous week. At this season the death-rate ought to be decreasing. The deaths altogether amounted to 968, of which those for 62 were from small-pox. This is alarming. Cholera accounts for 31, fever for 83 bowel complaints for 22: there was one suicide, one accidental death, and 68 deaths from "other causes."

Suicided, and hanged afterwards.—A native female, named Shiringini Dassee, wife of one Mahendrolal Byrack, a resident of the Bentinck Bazaar, in the Bentinck Section of the town, committed suicide by hanging herself. From enquiries made, it appears that the woman and her mother-in-law had a dispute. The mother-in-law informed the husband what had transpired. He took up a piece of firewood, and gave his wife a good thrashing. The woman went into an inner room, and locked herself in. Other female inmates of the house then went out to bathe, and on their return, finding the room door still locked, and the woman not responding to repeated knocks, communicated their suspicions to the husband. He tried to force open the door, but found it locked from the inside. He then climbed over the sill, and on looking into the room, found his wife suspended by the neck to one of the bamboo rafters of the hut. He cut her down with a hatchet, but life was extinct. The neighbours told him that he should not have cut her down without informing the police. This information frightened him to such an extent, that he strung the unfortunate woman up again to the rafter, locked the door from the inside, climbed over the sill in the same way as he had entered, and then went to the local thanna, and gave information of the occurrence. The body has been sent for post mortem examination, and the usual inquest will be held in due course.—*Indian Daily News.*